



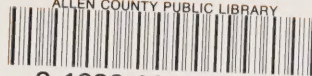
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ANNALS OF LYONS HOLLOW

Crawford County, Pa.

Pennsylvania

by

Mary Chapin Warner White

Heffelfinger's Office Services
Indiana, Pennsylvania
1962

Heffelfinger \$3.00 5-5-68 P.O. 5337

WILLIAM H. HARRIS

1871-1872

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WILLIAM H. HARRIS

WILLIAM H. HARRIS

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FOREWARD

No written words were ever more surprised to find themselves in a book than were these! It started with my writing down facts about the Phalanx which the older folks sometimes mentioned. As I inquired about some phases of the movement facts about Lyons Hollow families came to light. These were too precious to lose so I wrote them down. Like Topsy, they grew and grew. Many persons urged me to have these notes printed so they could have a copy.

I make no pretense of literary excellence. The work was done for one purpose - to preserve genealogical and historical data. I availed myself of all local historical publications. I went over the records at the Court House, the cemetery at Lyons Hollow and others in that region.

A list of persons who helped me would be impossible to name. I called on all available persons connected with these families and corresponded with many others. People were most kind in lending me diaries, personal letters and Bible records. I strove to be accurate in every detail, and I extend sincere thanks to all those who helped me.

I hope these pages will be a help to anyone who wishes to know more about the typical American pioneers of Lyons Hollow.

Mary Chapin Warner White

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It is a very old and well known fact that the

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THE SIMPLE ANNALS OF AN AMERICAN COMMUNITY

LYONS HOLLOW

Before the coming of the English and the French, the land in this section was owned by the Indians, the Allegawi, from whom the Allegheny River derived its name, and the Eries who occupied a large part of northwestern Pennsylvania until about 1650, when they were driven out by the Iriquois, who retained at least nominal title until the year 1784, when, by treaty, they sold their claims to the State of Pennsylvania. It should be kept in mind that the French claimed a good share of northwestern Pennsylvania and to substantiate their contention built a chain of forts beginning at Presque Isle (Erie), Le Boeuf (Waterford), Venango (Franklin), and Fort Duquesne (Pittsburgh). The claims of the French were extinguished by the French and Indian War closing in 1763.

From that time until the close of the American Revolution, Great Britain claimed all of Pennsylvania and recognized the proprietary rights of William Penn to lands in this state. The year 1783 marked the end of the Revolution and the withdrawal of all British claims to our American soil.

As the settlement of the country opened, the Indians perpetuated so many acts of outlawry and savagery that Washington realized the redmen must be forced to respect the power and authority of the new government. He sent General Sullivan, with an army of five thousand men into the valley of the Mohawk and the upper Susquehanna to put an end to the outrages of the Indians and Tories. A very thorough job was done; all property of the Senecas and Cayugas was destroyed in the area traversed by the army and the Indians were compelled to retreat farther north. Thus legally, by the treaty of Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), in October 1784, when the state of Pennsylvania purchased all their lands from the Six Nations, and by force of military expeditions, Indian hold on the country was broken and colonization followed.

Crawford County was formed from Allegheny County March 12, 1800, and earlier had become a part of Westmoreland County. Richmond Township is an interior township in the eastern part of the county. It is approximately six miles square and consists mainly of land belonging to the Seventh Donation District. In the northern part is a narrow strip belonging to the Eighth Donation District. All of that part within the Seventh District (which is that with which we are concerned) was a portion of Mead Township until 1824, when Randolph was organized, which the narrow strip along the northern border remained in Rockdale until 1829, when Richmond was erected from parts of Rockdale and Randolph. Due to new divisions of the township, the first settler, Ebenezer Hunt, lived in three, yet never moved.

Though the land in Richmond was set apart by the state in payment to her Revolutionary soldiers for their services, no veteran is known to

have made this his home. The warrant granted him by the Commonwealth for a tract of western land was held in low repute and often bartered for a trifle to land speculators.

Ebenezer Hunt was the first permanent settler of Richmond Township. He left his native state of Vermont in the fall of 1815, and traveling the most of the way on foot, reached Erie County where he passed the winter. The next winter he spent in Meadville where his brother Daniel joined him.

March 27, 1817, Ebenezer and Daniel Hunt, for the sum of \$500, bought from Attorney James Herrington two hundred acres of land in Tract 1,466 which had been sold for taxes. The brothers blazed a line, using a pocket compass for direction, through the woods from Guy's Mills, the nearest settlement. The compass and the axe were their only possessions. They had no neighbor nearer than Michael Radle, three miles to the south.

The first house was made by setting up forked poles in the ground, putting poles from one to the other for a ridge, and other poles from this to the big log on either side, and covering the whole abundantly with hemlock boughs, all completed in one afternoon, and occupied at night while they were serenaded by the howling of a dozen wolves.

As soon as possible, the Hunts built a cabin twelve by fourteen feet in size. Split slabs were used for roofing, and they were troubled by leakages during rainy weather. The following spring when bark would peel, they made a better cover with that material. Literally, the Hunts carved a home out of the wilderness. Their cabin was near the springs in the present pasture. The reason for a home being built in a particular spot was usually the locality of a spring of pure water. It is very natural that a man seraching in a wilderness of forest for a place to build a cabin would select a site as near to the best spring of water as circumstances would permit and if land equal to any in the country were found near the spring, he would choose to begin his frontier life near living water. The location of the early cabins in the community bear this out.

With an eye to the future, Ebenezer had brought with him a quantity of appleseed and at once put out a nursery from which the orchards of several townships were supplied.

The land which was conveyed to Daniel and Ebenezer jointly was divided. Ebenezer made his home where John Miller now lives. His log house stood between the barn and the springs to the north. The first frame barn in the township was raised by the Hunts in 1824. The stenciled date could, until recently, be seen above the doors to the east. The first school and the first funeral (which was that of a child) to be held in the township were held in this building. The father, David Hunt, had followed with his family in 1820 and resided with Ebenezer. Later Ebenezer built the upright part of the frame house, and the ell to the south was added after the marriage of his son William, who brought his bride here. This is the present farm house.

In 1821 the Hunts had a near neighbor. This was Jasper Lyon who settled

in the valley of Woodcock Creek, about a quarter mile north on Tract 1,442. Jasper Lyon had emigrated to the Cussewago from Whitehall, N. Y., about 1818. The Whitehall Country which supplied the majority of settlers of this section included the sections of Whitehall, Fort Ann and Granville, N. Y., and reached over into Vermont far enough to include the section of Rutland.

By 1850 there were in this section at least Ebenezer and Daniel Hunt and the family of Michael Radle.

By 1831 there were Jasper Lyon and Robert Townley who came in 1821, David Stewart, Delemeter, Childs, Little, Hull and Lowing.

By 1840 had arrived the Blackmers, Earll, Cannons, Miller (1831), Winans, White, Green, Robbins, Stuart, Baldwin, Hotchkiss, Sybrants, Bull, Carr and Flint.

By 1850 had come Willey, Pearl, Lester, Bradford and Hays.

By 1860, Mott, Parks, Lookers, Wards, Crandall, and Adams.

The Census of 1850 gives Richmond township a population of 1,119.

Along the banks of Woodcock Creek a little nucleus of buildings grew up which became known as Lyon's Hollow. Just such villages played perhaps a greater part in the opening of a country than did the places which enjoyed rapid growth. Here the settlers met for worship and here the youngsters found what formal education their parents were able to provide for them. Here was the store where the settler could barter his produce for the necessary articles which were difficult or impossible to manufacture at home.

Railroads were the primal factor which caused the towns of the wilderness to grow into cities. No such benefit ever touched this vicinity, consequently Lyon's Hollow never grew from the size of the hamlet of its inception. In 1853, Jasper Lyon wrote his son from Randolph, Pa. In this letter he says: "There is talk of a railroad from Ohio to Meadville, from there to Jamestown. The talk is that it will come up Woodcock." Alas for their hopes--another route was chosen.

NEARBY SETTLEMENTS

About a mile south of Daniel Hunt's farm a small community at a cross road developed, which came to be called Hickory Corners. Leonard Hall, a native of Vermont, came to Meadville in 1817 and settled in Randolph in 1826. He walked all the way, averaging, he says, the almost incredible distance of forty miles a day. He married, in 1820, Sally Jones, daughter of the pioneer Joel Jones. Their wedding journey consisted of a visit to his far distance home in Vermont. The journey was made with an ox sled for which he was obliged to cut a road for some distance, while his father-in-law, who accompanied them part way, drove the ox sled bearing

the bride.

Years later, in 1874, Ephraim Spring, a son-in-law of Mr. Hall, opened a grocery store and was postmaster of the office then called Randolph. Mr. Spring was also justice of the peace and his signature is found on many local deeds. The Springs are buried at Mount Hope. Ephraim was b. February 11, 1809; d. May 13, 1893. His wife Mary Radle b. May 4, 1810; d. Dec. 26, 1873. His wife Mary Hall Haight b. April 21, 1831.

Guy's Mills was the nearest settlement at the time of the emigration of the Hunts. It was settled in 1815 by Jacob Guy of Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y. At that time the region was an unbroken wilderness. A year or two later Mr. Guy built a sawmill. About 1828 Noah Hall offered a small stock of goods for sale and in 1833 Jacob Guy opened a larger store. About 1838 James Foreman opened the first tavern. A post office was secured. In 1860 the village consisted of perhaps a half dozen houses, a store and a sawmill. For a few years following the Civil War it enjoyed rapid growth. In the 1890's it was said to be as good a market for farm produce as was Meadville.

Between two and three miles north of Lyon's Hollow was the hamlet of Clarks Mills, later called Randolph, and still later New Richmond. Joseph Clark had settled in a location they referred to as "in the middle of the eleven mile woods" in 1820 and the hamlet which grew up nearby was called Clark's Mills. His home was just west of the Walter Sybrant farm, near the geographical center of the township. A child of his was the first death occurring in the township; it was buried on the farm.

Clarks Mills was on the State Road, the main thoroughfare accessible to Lyon's Hollow. By an act of the legislature a State Road had been authorized and had been cut out from Meadville to the New York state line in 1817, but the underbrush had made vigorous growth and obstructed its passage. John Brown and Dr. Taylor were instrumental in clearing the road and making it a serviceable highway.

John Brown had settled at New Richmond in 1826 and remained there until 1835. He is said to have chosen this location for the pursuit of his business as a tanner because of the facility with which he could obtain oak and hemlock bark for tanning purposes. He built a tannery, the first in the township. One of his helpers was Ebenezer Hunt. Brown constructed a double log house, and a frame barn which he built was standing in the 1930's. The site of his tannery is now a park.

Brown's tannery stood intact for some years after he left Richmond. The basement was a wierd place with its huge vats and tanning implements covered with dust and cobwebs. Children going to the store for mail would manfully peer into the windows and then run like the wind, frightened at their own temerity.

John Brown was the first post master at Clark's Corners, then called Randolph. He was succeeded by Ira H. Clark. Eighteen cents was the price

of postage on a letter from eastern New York. Ira Clark was not of the same family as Joseph Clark. He lived in the house now occupied by Howard Amy. His wife was Sarah Day, a sister of Mary Day Brown and half-sister of Martha Day Delemater. Another Day sister, Diantha, married Jacob Snapp and resided in Rome Township. Ira Clark established the first store in 1835 at Clark's Corners. He also did blacksmithing.

A few miles east of Clark's Corners was Little Cooley, first called Jockeyville, also Eagle Valley. When a post office was established Cummings chose the name Little Cooley.

On the State Road west of Lyon's Hollow was the settlement called Blooming Valley, so called for the luxurious growth of wild flowers. The village proper was not laid out until 1845. Among the early settlers were Joseph Smith, James Smith and Michael Roudebush.

The vicinity of Townsville had been settled in 1822 by John Baker, Zephaniah Kingsley, George Northum and Silas Mason. In 1824 Noah Town of Granville, N. Y., cleared a farm and erected the first saw-mill in the locality. Others followed him and a village slowly grew. Mr. Town kept the first store. Ranson Kingsley was the first post master and the office was called Kingsleys. In 1849 the place contained about eight dwellings.

THE CHURCH

Methodist

After building a shelter to protect his family, the next concern of the pioneer was to establish a place of worship. The first religious organization in the township, so the county history states, was a Methodist class formed about 1822 by Rev. Hatton, in the cabin of Daniel Hunt. Jasper Lyon, David Hunt and wife, Ananias Phillips, John Davison, Luther Wilder, and Delos Crouch were among its earliest members. This class worshiped in the cabin of Mr. Hunt for a time, than a schoolhouse was built in the western part of Tract 1,466, wherein services were held. About 1848 a frame structure called Pisgah Church was built at Hickory Corners. Delos Crouch, Daniel and Luther Hunt were at that time leading members. Mount Pisgah Church was located on the line between Richmond and Randolph Townships, on land donated by James Little and Dr. Wilson. This elevation is the highest in Crawford County. The 1874 directory refers to this as a Methodist Church but another authority states that in 1871 the members of the Pisgah Church and a few members from Mount Hope formed a Methodist society at Guy's Mills. Following abandonment by the Methodist, other denominations held services there, among them Adventist and Free Methodist. A Literary Society also held meetings there.

Baptist

The Richmond Baptist Church was organized December 25, 1840 by members of the Randolph Baptist Church living in Richmond. The group met at

the home of Ebenezer Hunt and the charter members were:

Ebenezer Hunt
Lovina Hunt
Elizabeth Hatch
Ephraim Blackmer
Lucinda Blackmer
S. W. Little
Laura B. Little
Sarah Blackmer

Osmon Stuart
Caroline Stuart
Benjamin Carr
Minerva Miller
Lydia Woodcock
Elizabeth Wycuff
Eunice Mason

The first death in the church was that of Elizabeth Hatch who died July 1, 1844, in the 79th year of her age.

Elder E. H. Stewart and wife, Sarah Stewart, were received on their letters of recommendation, and Sister Marilla Coats was received from the second Mead Church. The Mead Corners (now Wayland) Baptist Church was organized about 1820 with 14 members, by Justin Dewey. Elder Enos Stewart was the first pastor. Evidently he served successfully as they called him to serve as pastor of the infant Richmond Baptist Church. Following Elder Stewart, Elder William Lamb came to preach here in 1857. In 1861 W. W. Devan was called when the church met for the first time in five years. It is believed Elder Snyder also presided during the war years. Other pastors mentioned were Elder W. D. Bradford, Elder Jacob Morris from West Salem, Mercer Co., Elder John Owen. The Snyders were Elder Z. W. and Catherine Maria. This list is probably incomplete.

The Troy Baptist Church was organized October 28, 1836. It disbanded in 1843 and the members joined the church at Lyon's Hollow. They soon left, however, for members of the disbanded church organized the Steuben Baptist Church, February 13, 1851.

Candidates for baptism entered the water in Woodcock Creek just east of the bridge. The immersions were performed at any season of the year, often in the middle of winter.

The County History says that the first house of worship was erected in 1841. This was probably the school house now standing for that was used for church purposes. During this period, one evening, while a meeting was in progress a great windstorm came through the valley. Trees were blown down across the road and the congregation was forced to remain in the building all night. Next morning, going home, they were compelled to crawl under the trunks of fallen trees.

June 15, 1850, Brothers Hunt, Wiley and Lester were appointed a committee to see about changing land with Elder W. D. Bradford to get a site for a meeting house. Consulting our county records, we find February 27, 1857, Incorporation of the First Baptist Church of Richmond. Incorporators, William Earll, Ebenezer Hunt and James Wiley. (O 2 p. 193).

February 21, 1863, for \$25.00, W. D. and Lucinda Bradford transferred

to the First Baptist Church of Richmond a portion of Tract 1443. The trustees in office were John Fross, Ebenezer Hunt, and A. L. Bradford. (X 2 p. 539 - County records).

The site obtained, Oren Lyon, a stone mason and a strong Methodist, was engaged to build the wall. When the frame was erected a strong wind came along and blew it down. Certain of the members announced that this had happened because they were trying to build a Baptist Church on a Methodist foundation. They tried again with better success for the building was dedicated January 9, 1867. Statistics state the building cost \$3,500 and will seat 375 people. Its erection had been made possible only by much self-denial on the part of the members. Much of the necessary funds were raised during the period of the Civil War and the years following. Ebenezer Hunt paid a large sum in proportion to his means. His son, William, though he had no shoes, pledged and earned \$50 for the cause.

Unfortunately the brethren did not always dwell in peace together. The minutes of the church record many attempted settlements of disputes. There were many cases of backsliding. One of those who backslid frequently was Brother Amos C. Coats. The Coats lived near Navy's Corners, back from the highway, not far from the residence of Fred Smith. Mr. Coats was from Allegheny Co., N. Y.

It is alleged Brother Hulbert was called up for trial on the following charges: 1st, neglect of the church; 2nd, using bad language; 3rd, making promises without trying to fulfill them.

There were hard feelings between Elder Bradford and Uncle Jimmie Willey. Uncle Jimmie became ill and it was thought he had but a short time to live. Elder Bradford felt called to go over and make his peace with the dying man. This he did thus: "Now, if you die all is forgiven; but if you live, our quarrel goes on just the same."

In 1874 there were 78 members under the leadership of Rev. C. W. Drake who was pastor at Townville. Elder Drake always preached with his eyes closed.

In 1880 the church was perhaps in the best condition it ever enjoyed. It was well filled at every service. Cary Steward was the pastor. With his uncle Lemuel Main he operated a cheese factory on week days, a business for which he was very poorly equipped. To reach the factory, a road turned north just beyond the Chauncey Hayes pond. The Stewards lived for a time in Sellow house. Cary Steward was born near Pont, Erie County, Pennsylvania, the son of Gates and Deborah (Main) Steward. He never attended school a day in his life and as long as he lived, when preaching he became excited, he would revert to the language of his childhood. He emigrated westward and helped organize Martin Co., Minn. He served as the first justice of the peace. He sent for his cousin to come west and bring with her other young women to act as teachers. One of these, Phebe Howard, became his wife. He enlisted in the Civil War and served with the 1st Minn. Heavy Artillery. He began his ministry by holding services for the soldiers around the camp-

fire. His captain would say, "Steward, things are getting pretty rough; it is time you had another prayer meeting." Returning eastward, he served in many places, among them as first pastor of the Baptist Church at Pageville and organizing an academy in Tennessee.

Spiritualist

A strong wave of interest in Spiritualism swept over the community in the years following the Civil War. A great many families in the neighborhood became ardent Spiritualist, while others, among them the Delematers, were much interested although they did not become avowed Spiritualists. The Society of Progressive Spiritualist of Richmond Township petitioned for a charter December 22, 1868, and the same is entered on the records May 8, 1869. The document states that members could not be censured, suspended, nor expelled except for disbelief that departed spirits can and do communicate with mortals. Petitioners were:

Jesse Winans
Isaac Hyde
Samuel Winans
Nancy A. Winans
C. W. Judd
Emily I. Judd
Benjamin Franklin
Miny Franklin
Robert Shorts
Jamina Shorts
C. Delemater

Thomas Benedict
Thomas Lester
Henry Stoneham
Albert Winans
Jane Winans
Clarissa Maryott
Joel Maryott
James McFadden
Jane E. McFadden
Joseph Lingo

William Shorts
Hannah Shorts
Mariah Southwick
Julia A. Aikin
I. T. Aikin, M. D.
Susan A. Holmes
Elias W. Holmes
Mary D. Holmes
O. H. Judd
William Southwick

Spiritualism has been called "the most vulgar of modern credulities." Life for the pioneers was of necessity rude and coarse. The pioneer himself was rude and coarse grained. Their emotions were elemental. Most of them were very superstitious. Their religion was colored by these crudities. Religion in any church in those times was more or less boisterous and emotional. The doctrine of Spiritualism, allied as it is to superstition, was influenced more than others by these things. The believer, who felt himself possessed of the spirit of a departed person, was often quite beside himself with religious fervor, and his impersonation was accompanied by physical exercises, shouting, leaping, and dancing about. It is alleged that the most vicious phase of this doctrine was the teaching of "free love" which was too often translated as "illicit love" and some girls of the neighborhood came to sorrow.

Jesse Winans donated the land and a church was erected near his home. It is remembered that a leader once gave a demonstration of his powers by endeavoring to burn ice and to walk on water. The camphor gum burned but the other demonstration failed because Don and Charles Stuart pulled out the plank on which he planned to walk.

Another prominent member, Isaac Hyde, lived in Townville. He was a connection of the family of Donal Childs. Stoneham and Benedict lived on

the Lorenzo Hayes road. It is thought the wife of Hyde was a sister of Jesse Winans.

By 1880 the tide of interest was ebbing and the building was used but occasionally for a service or a funeral.

THE BURYING GROUND

As a new community is settled there must be ground where lie those who have gone on to a farther country. For this purpose, land on the farm of Jasper Lyon was used. July 2, 1849, for the sum of \$10, Jasper Lyon conveyed land to Ebenezer Hunt, James Willey, and Jesse Winans, as trustees of the burying ground of the 4th school district of Richmond Township.

Incorporation of Lyon's Valley Cemetery Association of Richmond Township was made May 25, 1880. The first directors were D. Hunt, F. Delemater, Jas. E. Davison, R. Childs, Isaac Sayre and A. K. Ellison.

READIN' AND WRITIN' AND 'RITHMETIC TAUGHT TO THE TUNE OF A HICKORY STICK

The first school in Richmond Township was held in the newly completed barn of Ebenezer Hunt of Lyon's Hollow in the year 1826. It was taught by Ebenezer's sister, Sarah Hunt, and she received \$1 per week for her services. But a single term was held here. The children of Jasper Lyon, David Stewart, and others attended. In an old account book is this entry: Mar. 25, 1835, paid 75 cents for 62 days schooling.

By 1836 there were five schools in operation in the township and the length of the school term was four months. There were 98 scholars in Richmond.

We cannot tell where the first building erected for school purposes at Lyon's Hollow stood. There was a schoolhouse on the Phalanx property. A frame building stood on the corner where Fross' store was later built. To make way for the store, this building was moved eastward directly over the brook and used for a barn. This was the building in which Ann Shorts Lingo, Gib Daniels, Cyrus Cross, and their contemporaries attended school.

The school building now standing was built by the community for use as both church and school. It was built somewhat larger than any other school building in the town to serve the dual purpose. The population increased so at one time there were 65 scholars, certainly a handful for any teacher. There was a term of three months in the winter and one of the same length in the summer. The latter was attended only by the smaller children, mostly under ten years of age. The older ones were kept home to work.

One of the earliest and best remember teachers was John Falkenburg Wykuff. He was b. April 18, 1829, in Woodcock Twp. He was called "Peg-log John." When he was twenty-four years of age an accident necessitated the removal of his leg, an operation which he bore without benefit of an anesthetic. He married, December 25, 1856, Lucinda Eveline Roberts. She was a sister of the wife of John Willey and half-sister of John Fross. The Wycuffs were early members of the Lyon's Hollow church. At one time they lived in a part of the Phalanx house which had been moved to the site of ff Mrs. Query's present home. Mr. Wycuff was widely known as a school master. One of the pupils at Lyon's Hollow, Joe Childs, said of him that he was a fine master, a good disciplinarian; just and reasonable, demanding and receiving prompt and respectful obedience. He disciplined little Hattie Bradford for chewing gum in school by making her chase a boy around the school house. He had large hands and the illdoer who found himself over Mr. Wycuff's knee felt the weight of his palm. He would reach out, encircle the neck of a boy with his cane, and turn him about. He was living in Townville at the time of his death, July 12, 1893. He is buried at Lyon's Hollow.

Ellen Swan taught one term, probably about 1853. Jane Plaw taught; she was a woman with unusually unattractive features. In 1861 Candace Green taught in the present building. This was John Carlton Looker's first term of school. Candace Maryott taught the first term Cassius Thompson attended. Elder Snyder taught several terms during his service as pastor of the church. He and his wife lived at Uncle Jimmie Willeys. Nancy Willey was teacher when Laura Clark Delemater attended while living at the home of John Pearl. Other pupils were John Looker, the children of Thomas Lester, Josiah Willey, Cornelia Bradford, John Burch and Leonard Blackmer. Mort Willey attended under a teacher named Cooley Green, called "Cheese" Green by the children. He operated a cheese factory at Delematers. He ferruled the children severely, so severely that Charlie Davison's hands bled. Other early teachers remembered were Helen Robbins, Caroline Davison, Mary Buckley, Annette Baldwin, and Stanley Drake who married a Roudebush girl. Devillo Deland attended school with Flora Davison. He is thought to have been a grandson of Nan Hawkins.

MEDICAL ATTENTION

The first doctor in the county was Dr. Taylor of Taylor's Stand. Two other physicians lived in the only clearings on the road leading from Little Cooley to Townville which, part of the way, was the old military road from Franklin to Erie. These were Dr. Levi Dewey who taught school at Little Cooley, and Dr. Luther Pearse, an early member of the church at Lyon's Hollow, who was born July 30, 1800, and died May 30, 1854. Dr. Wilder settled west of Guy's Mills.

Lyon's Hollow boasted a resident physician for a while. Dr. Leffingwell built the peculiar house still standing at Lyon's Hollow. He was thought to be insane and his taste in architecture seems to bear this out. There were two stories above the ground floor, superimposed one upon the

other. All sorts of rumors grew about the place. One was that there was a skeleton hanging in the upper room, the bones of which rattled hideously when the windows were opened and the wind allowed to blow through. Remembering this, the children going up to Mrs. Lyon's house would run past on the opposite side of the road, shivering with a delicious sense of fearful anticipation. Another story was that one of the upper rooms was just large enough to contain a bed, the occupant of which must necessarily disrobe in the stairway before retiring. One of the rooms was all glass on the east and south sides. Some people always referred to this house as "the house with many gables." Altogether, it was decidedly different from what people were accustomed to see.

By deed made October 29, 1852, James and Minerva Willey transferred to M. J. Leffingwell of Richmond two acres of land with buildings in the seventh district of donation land. It lay in the northwest corner of lot 1443, and the boundaries were described thusly: "a stone on west side of road leading from Ebenezer Hunt's to State Road; west on north line of said tract 48 rods to cherry stump; in an eastern direction 52 rods to a stone; and north 13 rods to place of beginning.

In March 1853 Mary Jane Leffingwell conveyed this property to Warren D. Bradford of Richmond for the sum of \$80. Both deeds were recorded at the same time, February 17, 1865. Apparently the Leffingwells made a short stay at Lyon's Hollow. They had children whose names are forgotten.

For attendance upon a member of an early household, Dr. Leffingwell received in payment the following articles: tomatoes, tomato plants, soap, squash, pumpkins, corn, butter and lard.

When one of the residents of the Hollow died some handy neighbor was hired to make his coffin. In an account book for 1842 is the item: "Making James's coffin \$5.00; lumber 60¢. Neighbors were called in to sit up with the corpse, keeping wet cloths on the face. In summer it was their duty to keep stray cats from entering the unscreened doors. There was a superstition about the attraction a dead body held for a cat.

About 1855 David M. McCall settled in Townville so the citizens could avail themselves of professional service. Everyone in the country knew and laughed about the remark of Mrs. McCall: "I do wish someone would die so I can have a new coat."

THE STORE

The mercantile needs of Lyon's Hollow were supplied for some time by neighboring villages. It is thought an effort at merchandising was made on the Phalanx property. Following his return from the war, Cyrus Parker kept a small store for a time in a little building on stilts which stood south of Woodcock Creek on the east side of the road.

John Fross is usually credited with being the first store keeper. He

moved the old schoolhouse eastward to serve as a barn and erected a building on a corner of James Willey's farm on the northeast corner of the roads. It was a plain two story building with a kitchen built on the north side. The upper floor had been partitioned into rooms for the building served as a residence as well as a place of business. The entire location was marshy with a good sized spring near the kitchen door. Water for cooking and drinking purposes was brought from Willey's spring house. John Fross died here in 1873. After his death his son Abijah came from Townville and operated the store for a time. Then he moved the goods to his location in Townville. The directory for 1874 states the store was kept by Abijah R. Fross, whose occupations were post master, harness maker, general merchant and farmer.

Following the Frosses, James O'Daniel, formerly a blacksmith at Guy's Mills, operated the store. He was followed by David Chapin and George Sybrant. The latter removed the partitions from the upper story and used it for a roller skating rink and assembly hall. When a skater fell, what a clatter it caused among the tin articles hanging from the ceiling below. During Sybrant's occupancy, the building burned.

THE MAIL

The energy of John Brown led to the establishment of a mail route from Meadville to Clark's Corners (now New Richmond), January 7, 1821, and he was made postmaster, which position he held until he moved to Ohio. The post office was first called Randolph. In early days mail was carried to Franklin and Pittsburgh and to New York state as through these places was then the only way of reaching older settlements.

In 1853 people at the Hollow received their mail at New Richmond, the office then called Randolph. This continued for some time through the years of the Civil War. In 1868 a post office was established at Lyon's Hollow. Tyler Stewart was the first post master and the office was in the front part of the house on Bradford Hill. From here the office was removed to the store for the next post master was John Fross. He was followed by Mary Jane Lyon and about 1880 by David Chapin. At this time the address on the mail bags still remained Lyon's Hollow. In 1874 the office listed sixty-one heads of families receiving their mail here. According to some authorities, the name was changed to Lines. In March 1883, G. L. Sybrant was appointed post master to succeed David Brooks Chapin who removed to Rome Township.

A man named Clark, from New Richmond, carried the mail on horseback for years from Little Cooley to Meadville. The mail was exchanged at Hickory Corners. To avoid the two mile trip daily some Lyon's Hollow families bargained with Sim Glenn to bring their mail from Hickory Corners to his home west of the Hollow where it was more easily secured.

LEGAL

The legal business of the citizens of Lyon's Hollow was in the main attended by one of the nearby justices of the peace. The atlas says that the first justice in the township was a young man residing with John Brown. He could not have been here long. Isaac Baldwin was living on the state road west of New Richmond in the 1840's. He seems to have been the most prominent justice. Ezra Carpenter was a notary in 1847. Ephraim Spring was another. Loop of Little Cooley is often mentioned.

Town meeting was held as late as 1848. N. Warren Green was poor-master of the township June, 1851.

David Pratt, who owned a farm between Hickory Corners and Guy's Mills had an assessed valuation in 1841 of \$185. Rate of assessment 6 mills. County and state tax \$1.11. Seth Waid was assessor and the court of appeal met at house of Alfred Curtis, Monday, January 11, 1841. It is likely the tax in the adjoining township of Richmond was similar.

TAVERNS

The travelers in early times relied largely upon the hospitality of the settlers for entertainment. The settlers were always glad to see someone who could tell them news of the world and the visitors offered a welcome break in the monotony of frontier life. Thomas Delemater opened the first tavern in the township in a log building on the Delemater farm. The log tavern was replaced by the present house. It was in this hostelry that Mr. Delemater's friend, John Brown, and Mrs. Delemater's sister, Miss Day, were united in marriage. A short distance west of Delemater's was a hill which the heavily loaded teams had a severe struggle to ascend. So many horses were killed by the effort that the hill was called "Dead Horse Hill."

November 19, 1846, one John Loomis from Bloomfield spend night at a private home in Richmond, and had the following score to pay for his entertainment:

Horsekeeping and 1/2 bu. of oats	\$.33
Supper and lodging	.18
Driving up to Baldwins	.31
	<hr/>
	\$.82

A series of taverns, called "stands," grew up along the main roads. In Athens Township, on the State Road east of New Richmond, was "Taylor's Stand," the proprietor, Dr. Taylor, being the first physician in the region and a leading citizen.

About half a mile east of New Richmond was Navy's Stand, kept by Philip Navy, a German settler. This had been established by a man named Bond. His wife, Jane Bond, was a small woman, very peculiar. She entertained the travelers by singing tragic songs, particularly the ballad

which described the drowning of the Phelps, Strong and Ash maidens which had occurred in 1849 near the mouth of the Conneautce Creek, a short distance west of Cambridge Springs on what is now the road to Siverling's Corners. This tragedy was immortalized in verse by one Loren Hills:

t Let truth and wisdom guide my pen
While writing to the sons of men,
A sad disaster to relate
Concerning three young ladies' fate.

'Twas on the twenty-fourth of June,
When summer flowers were in their bloom,
That fated day, and month, and time,
In eighteen hundred forty-nine.

Dark clouds and tempests had arose
Their fearful contents to disclose,
Bright forked lightnings flashed around,
While awful thunders shake the ground.

This is the voice of God on high -
"Ye living men prepare to die,
Many on this eventful day
Will find it their last time to pray."

The dreadful thunders cease to roar;
The forked lightning flash no more;
The rain in torrents no more falls;
But God gives more alarming calls.

In western Pennsylvania fair -
At Washington, three young ladies were,
All teachers in a Sabbath school,
Where children learn the golden rule.

And on the day before described
To Gravel Run, they three did ride,
To God's own House they did repair
With young John Ash to worship there.

They heard the Gospel's joyful sound,
Then at the Altar gathered 'round,
And took the sacramental wine
And broke bread for the last time.

A hymn of prayer and praise they sung
As they rode back to Washington,
They thought a swollen stream to ford,
Which sent their spirits home to God.

Lucinda Phelps and Harriet Strong,
Elizabeth Ash, all three gone.
The rolling current stopped their breath
And left their bodies cold in death.

The last one mentioned of the three
Seventeen short years had lived to see;
The other two whose race is run,
Had lived 'till nearly twenty-one.

The young man on the tide did float
'Til brought in contact with a boat,
On which he mounted o'er the wave,
Which saved him from a watery grave.

The mournful tidings soon went 'round
That these three ladies all were drown'd,
Which filled their friends with deep despair,
The hearts o'erwhelmed with sorrow were.

The people went and searched around,
In French Creek, their dead bodies found,
Which in the charnel house were laid,
The funeral ceremonies paid.

Parents and friends who mourn and weep
If God's commandments you shall keep,
His gracious hand in the great day
Will wipe your flowing tears away.

Young people all both far and near,
Your dying hours will soon appear,
And that great day will surely come
When God will roll the Judgment on.

Where now do these three young ladies lie?
Let three graveyards make reply,
And all who wish a joyful doom
R Regard these warnings from the tomb.

OCCUPATIONS

Agriculture has always been and always will be the chief occupation in this region. Few of the early settlers were fortunate enough to own many implements. Those who had horses, wagon, or plow hired them out to their neighbors. Twenty-five cents a day was the prevailing rental of a wagon, a cradle or a plow. Pasturing oxen six weeks cost 75¢.

Two ways of securing the needed cash were rafting to Pittsburgh and the sale of black salts. Pine was the only product in much demand.

It brought from \$4 to \$8 a thousand feet here and about twice that in Pittsburgh. Many shingles were made and shipped to that point where they commanded a price of about \$1 a thousand. In 1847 one such raft brought \$50, another \$70. Harvey Townley engaged in the occupation, starting his rafts at Cambridge Springs. Three days were required for the journey home from Pittsburgh.

Black salts brought \$2 a cwt. Eighteen bu. ashes were worth \$1.44. Immense quantities of elm, with less of ash, beech, and maple, were felled and burned that the ashes might be leached and the lye evaporated into black salts, used by the settlers as a substitute for soda.

Due to the scarcity of money, most local transactions were by barter. When the items of debtor and creditor nearly balanced, they settled up, paying the amount of difference or giving a due bill. The prices of articles in the years following 1831 are taken from the account book of a settler.

Eggs 10¢ a dozen	Turnips 25¢ a bushel
Honey 10¢ a pound	Wheat \$1 a bushel
Soap 6¢ a quart	Pork 10¢ a pound
Chestnuts \$1 a bushel	Oats 37¢ a bushel
Tallow 10¢ a pound	Hay \$14 a ton
Meal 60¢ a bushel	Potatoes 25¢ a bushel
Beef 3¢ a pound	Onions 50¢ a bushel
Whiskey 12-1/2¢ a quart	Tea 75¢ a pound
1832 - Making bed ticks 25¢; 1 set hearth stone \$1.50	
1837 Carrying three to campmeeting \$1.50; use of horses to go to mill three or four times \$1.11; calico for a bonnet 18¢; 1 teacup sugar 5¢.	

The first sawmill in Richmond Twp. was put up by an old sea captain, George Miles, on a branch of Muddy Creek, two miles north of New Richmond. Captain Miles, in the summer of 1836, raised two of the vessels that were captured by Commodore Perry in the fight on Lake Erie.

Jasper Lyon constructed an early sawmill about a half mile below Lyon's Hollow on the Woodcock Creek. Before getting it ready for operation, he sold it to Ananias Phillips. It was little used. A second mill was built on the same site about 1850 by Alonson Lyon. Jesse Winans, carpenter and mill wright, built the water wheels. The mill changed hand rapidly. Blackmers, then Reynolds of Meadville, owned it. Daniels bought it from the latter. At one time William Thompson and John Burch rented and operated it.

Woodcock Creek was too shallow to receive rafts of logs bound for the Allegheny as did Muddy Creek. The settlers would fell their logs, mark them, and throw them into the creek, to be carried by the spring freshets into the mill pond. They sometimes miscarried and were left high and dry on the banks.

There was no gristmill in the township. The nearest mill for grinding was in Woodcock Twp. William C. Wycuff built a dam and a sawmill which were in operation in 1847. It is thought this was located in the Townley settlement and was the same mill operated years later by John Burch. The people who lived north of Lyon's Hollow took their grist to the mill of David Daniels on the road leading north from near Bond's Tavern. He also had a lathe and turned out pitchfork handles and did timber sawing. Johnny Cannon was working there and had the ends of his fingers taken off by the saw. In 1860 Jonathan Collom was operating a mill just over the line in Randolph Township. This was on the road near where Woodcock Creek crosses the line between the townships. It was the scene of much activity in its time. A road then led eastward across Woodcock into the Shortstown community. Sometime before 1880 some company drilled in the hope of finding oil near the Collom mill. They were disappointed for the well brought forth nothing more valuable than an ever flowing spring of sulphur water. The location has been a favorite place for picnics.

POTTERY FACTORY

A pottery factory was located on the west side of Woodcock Creek and on the north side of the road leading across it near Delemater's Corners. Here jugs and crocks were manufactured for a time. The plot of ground was locally referred to as "Parker's Landing." On the opposite side of the road was a favorite camping place for gypsies. The factory was operated by Mike Parker. His children were Walter, Walker, Cyrus, Deal and Mattie. After the death of his wife, Mr. Parker married Mrs. Roberts who was the mother of Sadie Roberts Maryott and Harris Roberts. Three daughters were born to this union.

The factory was also used for the manufacture of matches. Wheatman at Centerville had a match business and the matches made in the Parker factory were disposed of to him. Mr. Parker peddled matches throughout the country. They were of the first manufactured variety, sulphur tipped splinters of wood glued in an upright position on a piece of paper. They were so odorous that when one was lighted it could be smelled for some distance.

Cyrus Parker was old enough to assist his father in these small, not notably successful businesses. Following his service in the army, where he was a member of the Bucktail Regiment and lost a leg at Gettysburg, he returned to Lyon's Hollow and operated a small store. He became engaged to marry Lovina, widow of Warren Bradford. Her brother broke up the match and Mr. Parker migrated westward. The Parkers were owners of a dog which was famous in the neighborhood for it was perfectly hairless.

WOODEN BOWL FACTORY

About 1870 Jacob Cowan and Lafe Harroun had a large mill in which they made wooden bowls, on what is now Will McCartney's place south of

Hickory Corners. A dam across the creek furnished the necessary water. They had a well-built house and two barns, one of which was packed from floor to floor with tiers of wooden bowls. Mr. Cowan died and as dinner was being prepared the day of the burial, the house took fire and burned.

In 1874 Luther Marsh was proprietor of a factory on the State Road west of Delamaters, at the foot of Dead Horse Hill. Here he manufactured wagons and dog churn powers. Typical of eastern men, he was adept at his turning lathe and as a cabinet maker as well as a farmer. He was operating a mill here in 1849 when an account stated he received 25¢ for turning one neck yoke and \$14 for a set of wheels for a wagon.

CHEESE FACTORIES

The first cheese factory in America was started in 1851 in Oneida Co., N. Y. In the 1870's dairying was the principal occupation of the region. Following the panic of 1873 the low prices of farm products forced farmers to more extensive dairying in order to make money, for butter was selling as low as 10¢ a pound. This brought about the establishment of cheese factories.

Fayette Delemater operated a factory to the east of the road leading from his home to Pratt's Corners. Ira Hall built a factory near the Randolph-Richmond line. He had a fair house also. A road led from the Hickory Corners road eastward to the buildings. When the 1876 Atlas was compiled Hall had his then unbuilt brick house at Hickory Corners illustrated. His factory and residence are also depicted.

Lemuel Main and Cary Steward operated a factory near Chauncey Hay's home on the Townville road. John Brown's old tannery was being used as a factory at the time it burned early in the 1900's.

LIFE AT LYON'S HOLLOW

There was plenty of hard work in the lives of the settlers but they were not without their social diversions. One popular form of entertainment which gave the men opportunity to show their skill as marksmen was the turkey shoot. The promoter set a price on his turkey, usually two dollars. Men were urged to join in, for the more entering the cheaper the chances. Usually the chances were sold for ten cents or a shilling each. The men shot at a mark and did their best. The best marksman won the fowl.

Cash was very scarce among the settlers. It was with great difficulty they paid their minister even a modest stipend. To eek out his salary it was customary to hold a "Donation Party." Everyone carried some staple article and the evening was pleasantly spent in conversation. In 1864 Elder Snyder accepted a call to act as a pastor of Lyon's Hollow church for one year, his salary to be \$150, "or what we can raise and he is to have a donation."

Shorts. He worked in a small building perched between the creek and the road, just across from the Fross store. He was there in 1830.

In 1883 the Lyon's Hollow correspondent stated there were eight citizens whose combined ages totaled 660 years.

In February, 1883, Lyon's Hollow, together with this entire section, experienced a considerable flood. The paper stated it beat anything in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and some have lived here 67 years. In Aaron Shorts' shoe shop the water was two feet high.

The blacksmith was a necessary part of the community life. Some early smiths mentioned by citizens of Richmond were: A. Clough (1851) who lived in the Little Cooley direction; I. Slater, Nathaniel Bull who lived near the Rudolph Township line; Ira Clark of New Richmond, and George Fleck of Little Cooley.

The blacksmith shop at Lyon's Hollow stood just north of the creek, and on the west side of the road. Various local men used it. The building had been the David Stewart house which stood near the foot of the Bradford Hill. Before coming there it had been a part of the Phalanx property. The first well remembered smith to use the building was Archibald H. Bearup, who is listed in the 1874 directory. He had no family and boarded for a time at the John Shorts home in Shortstown. He later lived in the upper part of his smithy where he baked his pancakes on the griddles of his stove to the astonishment of his child visitors. He was a great sufferer from asthma, sometimes the attacks making it impossible for him to work. The uneasy observer would fear Bearup would expire before his eyes. He would wave his hand toward the cemetery on the hill and say, "The stones are beckoning me, beckoning me - " He was of intemperate habits, saving his wages for a time and then going on a prolonged spree. He left Lyon's Hollow and it is not known what became of him.

Following Bearup, Jim Hills conducted the shop for a short time. Then Gus Hills worked in it, tore down the building and rebuilt it on his lot south of the corner. He continued there as long as the Hollow had a smithy, some time after 1900.

Woodcock Creek formed the dividing line between "New York" and "Brooklyn." The road leading to Delemater's Corners was "Pumpkin Street", while the road past Burch's and Hathaways was known as "Rumpus Street"; due to the disagreements of the residents along the way.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION

Anti-slavery feeling was high in Lyon's Hollow. As early as 1846, four years before Harriet Beecher Stowe published "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and thirteen years before their former neighbor, John Brown, made his violent attempt at Harper's Ferry to force freedom for the slave, the issue was discussed in the Baptist Church. August 15, 1846, the members

In the fall the families would go to the home of one after another and while the men husked corn busily in the barn or the field, the women prepared a substantial lunch which the hungry men greeted with great relish.

The women had their quiltings. They would gather together and both needles and tongues would fly busily. The hostess prepared dinner for everybody. As noon approached, Liddy Pearl would say, "Have you quilted a place big enough to sit on? You can't have your dinner until you have quilted a place big enough to sit on." The making of quilts was about the only hobby in which the wives of the settlers indulged.

During the winter someone proficient in music was likely to keep a singing school to which anyone might go for the payment of a small sum, perhaps a dollar a term. The school was held every evening for two weeks at the end of which time a concert was given. It has been said that the famous writer of gospel hymns, James McGranahan, was one of the teachers, and he also held school at New Richmond. His hearers marveled at his ability to make a violin talk and at the wonderful beauty of his voice.

It was Charles Dudley Warner, in an editorial in the Hartfield, Conn. Courant who wrote, "Everybody talks about the weather but nobody does anything about it." The weather has probably been one of the chief topics of conversation since mankind was born. The following items were found in the notebook of a pioneer who lived not far from Lyon's Hollow:

Oct. 3, 1836 - A snowstorm so as to cover the ground two inches thick.

Oct. 11, 1836 - More snow.

May 9, 1838 - Snow 4 days and rain 6 day running, in Pennsylvania.

Oct. 30, 1838 - Snow storm. Snow 1 ft. deep on level.

June 6, 1840 - Hard frost so as to kill beans and vines. Corn hurt very hard.

Oct. 13, 1843 - Hard frost.

June 12, 1855 - Frost kills corn and wheat on low land. Very cold. Nothing can grow.

Oct. 17, 1855 - First frost very hard. Kills all plants.

Oct. 25, 1855 - Snow storm.

The residents of Lyon's Hollow appeared in garments of home woven material. Probably those that had looms supplied the cloth for those who did not. In 1847, the Greens wove flannel and other material. Mention is made of the settlers using full cloth, merino, flannel, calico, alpaca and muslin.

Itinerant shoemakers went from home to home cobbling shoes for the whole family. Abraham Ward seems to have been best known in this section. He boarded with one family after another, making shoes for every member from the leather prepared by the head of the household. Child's shoes were from 44 to 50¢ a pair; men's boots, \$1.50; fine boots, \$2.50; women's shoes were 75¢ and repairing them cost 18¢. Other shoemakers of the locality were Robert Shorts and Almond Wright (1839). Probably the only shoemaker of Lyon's Hollow who attained the dignity of a shop was Aaron

met, and after a good deal of debate, with three voting against them, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved; That since slavery is a greal moral and political evil, its abolition demands the serious attention of every Christian, and that the laws that are based on the colour of a man's skin are unequal, unjust, and absurd, and contrary to the word of God, therefore resolved, That we as a religious body will do all in our power to wipe away the Stain of Slavery from our denomination, and we will not fellowship as a brother anyone who will hold his fellow being in bondage or advocate the principle.

John Brown, who resided at New Richmond, was active in the underground railway as was another Congregationalist, Dr. Wilder, living west of Guy's Mills. The latter had a large closet opening from the kitchen. The harnesses were kept hanging there. A piece of rag carpet spread on the floor concealed the trap door which admitted to a false cellar where slaves could be concealed. At one time there were seven negroes there for several days. Sometimes the travelers were taken up to John Brown; at other times to Erie, Corry, or other places. At Brown's, the travelers were supposed to find shelter in a cave on his farm.

One night Dr. Wilder sent a man to drive a load to Corry. It was daylight before the man returned and soon after some slave catchers with bloodhounds appeared. There had not been time to remove the evidence of the recent journey. The carryall was covered with fresh mud and the horses were wet with perspiration. The spokesman asked Dr. Wilder how it happened the horses were in such a condition. The worthy doctor replied that with so many boys around he never knew when they were getting home; he himself had been in bed and asleep. The slave hunters left without learning anything.

It is doubtful if any similar community gave more of its men when the call to arms came. At a reunion of veterans held May 21, 1910, at the home of Don F. Stuart, Walter Holmes named forty-six men from a mile radius of Lyon's Hollow who served. Unfortunately the list was not preserved. There are thirty-six known graves of Civil War veterans in the Lyon's Hollow cemetery. At one time Donal Childs was the only man left in the immediate neighborhood. He was too old for military duty.

People who were children at the time remember the agonies of apprehension suffered by the folks at home. The news of a battle would reach the community and two or three weeks later a list of dead and wounded from the locality would be published in the paper. Often this list was erroneous and the anxious relatives even then could not be certain of the safety of their loved ones.

The church record states that March 26, 1864, a special meeting was held for the benefit of those that are about to leave for the army. At this meeting traveling letters were given to Jas. Sayers, John Burch, Alonzo Bradford, Warren Bradford and Fernando Hawkins. The last named lived for a time in the Leffingwell house and worked as a laborer for

John Willey and others. He was called "Nan" and his wife was Ann Bradford. He had a son Johnny and a daughter Zoe. It is thought the family emigrated westward.

Excerpts from the soldiers' letters tell of their longing for the old "hollow." Franklin Stuart wrote: "I should like to know how you spent your Fourth. I heard you had a good time in the old hollow. I should like to have been there to eat some of the good stuff. I will tell you how I spent mine and what nice things I had to eat. I had four lemons, one potato, one pickle, one cup beans, a chunk of meat, some tea and I had a good dinner." In another letter, "I should like to be up there to see what you folks are about. I hope that the time will soon arrive when I shall and all the others that are away from their homes. I think this fall will tell the story. There is quite an excitement at the election. They all say here that Old Abe will be elected again. The soldiers are all for him. They say that Little Mack is played out with them for he is not the man for that place." And shortly before his death: "O dear. I wish - I wish this cruel war was over."

Another who never came home, James Willey, wrote from Washington, D. C., November 6, 186- "I suppose you have lots of fun there this fall to apple cuts, but I would like some of the apples to eat. We have to pay 5¢ for two and not very large at that. We have the pleasure of seeing Old Abe three or four times a day. He is taller than Len Blackmer and about as good looking. I will send you a posy that grew in Old Abe's garden."

Charles W. Stuart wrote from Rappahannoc Station, August 20, 1863, "We have done considerable marching this summer. So far we have marched 350 miles since the 25th of June. Twenty-five miles is the most we have marched in one day, and that was the day before we got to Gettysburg. We marched till one o'clock at night. Started at four in the morning. Got there at 11 in the morning. They commenced the attack about three and kept it up till after sundown, when they had to get up and dust or do worse."

Tyler A. Stewart wrote February 18, 1865, from Hatcher's Run, Va.: "I presume you are having a gay time this winter especially in attending Gale's (?) singing schools. I should greatly like to attend a few myself. If he keeps all winter I suppose you will all be perfect Jenny Linds and can entertain the old soldiers with music sweet when they come marching home with green laurels on their brows. Won't it be gay though? Why, I can really take solid comfort in anticipating the good time coming, yet, it may be a long time before that happy period will come but probably it will be the sweeter. We are feeling quite confident the end is fast approaching. A few more months will use the Old Rebellion up and if it does not use the most of us poor critters up we will expect to eat our next New Year's dinner at home."

Amasa Hotchkiss wrote from Fredericksburg: "You don't know how much good it does me to receive letters from friends that are left at my good old home that I long so much to see. This is a dark and dreary life to live and the sooner that I am home the better I will like it but I am

here and here I must stay until time shall hasten away and find me home or in the better world, I hope." Amasa was another who made the supreme sacrifice and was not privileged to see his earthly home again.

From Wm. W. Selley's diary: "Any place between Waynesburg and Stanton flour is \$1.00 for three quarts; bread baked in a 2 quart pan, \$2.00; pork \$1.00 per pound; pies \$1.00 apiece; and small cookies \$1.00 per dozen."

Abijah Fross had a poor opinion of the intellect of his companions. He wrote: "John Shorts is the only one from our place. Some of them do not know enough to chew gum unless there is a string tied to it."

"Tobacco goes pretty fast with me but I do not know what we will do for tobacco now for the sutlers are ordered to leave the army by the 15th of this month (April 12, 1864). I guess we will have to stop chewing it altogether and I do not know but it would be the best thing we could do. What do you think about it?"

THE DIARY ACCOUNT OF THE ADVENTURES OF CORPORAL WILLIAM W. SEELEY,
CO. C., 150th REG'T, AT THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG AND DURING HIS
IMPRISONMENT

June 25, 1863. We leave Brand Run about 8 A. M. and march till about 3 P. M. Then we cross the Potomac about 30 miles above Washington at Edward's Ferry. We halt each side of the river. Our pickets are left behind. Misty all afternoon. At 3 P. M. pass through Coalville. At dark we camp near Barnsville. Rain all night. We get very wet.

June 26, 5 A. M. We leave this camp and pass through Barnsville and about 10 A. M. cross the Monocacy River, covered bridge, travel up this river about 2 miles, then left it to our right. Traveled toward the railroad. We crossed the B. & O. Railroad at Edwardsburg about 2 o'clock. Then we traveled over hill and dale till 5 P. M., when we camp on Pea Ridge. It rains all day; cooler but cloudy at night. We are within one mile of Jeffersonville.

June 27. We leave camp about 5 A. M. and march through Jeffersonville. At 11 A. M. we pass through Middletown and at noon we camp about one mile from Middletown. Put up tents.

June 28 - Sunday. We get our mail the first time since the 24th. We leave this camp about 3 P. M. and march through Middletown and over the Blue Ridge and after dark camp within one mile of Frederick City which contains 7,000 inhabitants. Foggy night.

June 29. Morning raining. 5 A. M. get ready to march. We leave camp at 6 A. M. and march past Frederick City leaving it to our right. We go over the pass through Chautauqua Furnace. Halt at noon for dinner. At one pass through Mechanicburg. At two pass through Franklinville. We are going toward Pa. line. at 6 P. M. pass through Emmettsville. We camp 1/4 miles from this village. Rainy.

June 30. Morning foggy. We leave camp about 8 A. M. and march till noon and halt in a nice grove where we send our skirmishers. Cloudy all day, cool. We are mustered in the camp in afternoon for two months pay. I draw a gun. We are in Pennsylvania.

July 1, 1863 - Wednesday. We stay here all night 1st. Leave camp 6 A. M. and march very fast till we get within 2 miles of Gettysburg, then they double quick on to the battle field where they arrive about 10 A. M. Our regiment do not go into action until noon and they fight till night. Our loss is heavy. I am too weak to keep up with them so I fall in the rear and go to the hospital in rear of the battle field. About 3 P. M. our men are drove toward the burg but the rebels flank the burg and our men have to leave. I am in the burg and am taken prisoner with 1,000 others. H. T. Smith and James Winans and Bill Waid are with me. Our reg't lose very heavy. We are taken about one mile from the burg and camp for the night. Weather misty. I forgot to say that at noon I went to our reg't and just as I got to them the shells commenced falling around us thick and fast. I had not been there five minutes until a shell struck in our company and as it struck it exploded killing 3 and wounding 3 others, one of them was Cyrus Parker. A piece of shell went through his leg about 4 inches above the ankle leaving nothing but the skin to hold it on. I helped take him away but before I got far I had to lay down and let the other boys go on with him and I stay just in the rear of the line of battle where the bullets were flying and shells were bursting till our men began to retreat. Then I walked (being too weak to run) back to the city. There I arrived just as the enemy commenced shelling it and the bullets were flying thick as hail so there was no chance for me to escape so I with the others surrendered.

July 2, 1863. Morning misty. We leave this camp about 9 A. M. and move 1-1/2 mile west where we halt and make coffee. Nearly all our officers are either killed or wounded. About 2 P. M. we give in our names for paroling. Clear and hot. We can hear cannonading all day but we are not in hearing of the musketry. There are 3,000 prisoners in this gang, mostly able bodied men. About 4 P. M. heavy battle commences in which our men drive the rebs. About 5 P. M. fighting yet. This battle last till 8 P. M. our men holding their ground.

July 3, 1863. We are in this camp yet. Daylight fighting commenced again. We have nothing but fresh beef to eat this morning. There are 42 of our reg't in this squad, no commissioned officers with us. They are in a squad by themselves. The firing ceases about 10 A. M. and about this time our reg't is called into line to be paroled but the rebs way being illegal we do not accept it and they say we are to go to Richmond, Va. as prisoners of war. About 2 P. M. the fighting commences again hot and heavy. This battle lasts till after dark, but the canonading ceases about 6 P. M.

July 4, 1863. We leave this camp at sunrise and march north 1-1/2 mile, then east 1/2 mile and camp. Heavy rain in the morning. We get a little flour and make cake and eat the first we have had of the rebs since we were taken prisoners. We leave this camp about noon and march toward Hagerstown till about 5 P. M. Then we halt in a meadow. We have a very

hard shower about 1 P. M. and it rains nearly all the afternoon. We have to go through mud shoe deep and wade streams 2 feet deep. It rains all the latter part of the night.

July 5. Morning rainy. Sunday. We get up at daylight and get our scanty breakfast about 6 A. M. leave and march about 1 mile through the mud and rain. Then we halt and sit down by the side of the road till quite a large number of rebel infantry pass by. I saw Gen'l Lee as he passed by us as we were laying side of the road near Fairfield. The rebel army is with us. I think they are on a skedadle. Weather lowry. They have about 100 field pieces with them. We marched through mud and through streams till midnight. Then we camped for the balance of the night.

July 6. We leave here about 10 A. M. and march till 2 P. M. then camp for dinner. We have no rations for 24 hours. Cloudy. We leave this place about 4 P. M. and march all night. We pass through several little towns but I do not learn their names. We go through one quite large place called Wanesborough. The main street was about three-fourths of a mile long. We go through there at 8 P. M. and toward morning we pass through Hattiesburg. At 5 A. M. we halt in the street and sit down and wait for further orders.

July 7. We start at 8 A. M. and about 11 P. M. we pass through Hagerstown and from there within one mile of the Potomac where we camp. Weather lowry and rainy. Rains nearly all night and we get very wet.

July 8. Raining yet morning. We get 6 oz. flour and 1/2 lb. beef per day. Nothing else. Beef \$2.00 per lb., small wheat cakes \$2.00 each. We have no rations today. We shell wheat and boil to eat. We lay here in camp all day. More pleasant in afternoon. Clear but smoky at night. We get 6 oz. flour apiece and a little beef about 9 P. M.

July 9. Morning smoky. We are here in camp yet. I trade my hat to the rebs for one of their old ones and one dollar green back and one large pone. We leave camp at 1 A. M. and march down to Williamsport and halt. I write a few lines to Mary Jane and leave with a Union girl in this place to be sent by the first mail. This is a nice little town on the bank of the Potomac river. The rebelstook everything within their reach all along the road. The rebs commence taking the prisoners across the river about 2 P. M. Smoky. Wrote a few lines and put in an envelope and directed to Jane and sent it by a little boy to a man that will send it out by the first mail. Evening. J. Winans wrote home. Our squad crossed the river between 9 and 10 o'clock and camped on the river bank for the night.

July 10. Morning the rebs are fetching prisoners across all night. Weather smoky. We leave the river at 10 A. M. and march towards Richmond and at sundown we pass through Martinsburg, a smart place, and at 9 P. M. we camp 2 miles from Martinsburg, being 15 miles march without anything to eat only what we buy or beg. Hot.

July 11. We leave this camp at 5 A. M. and march till 11 A. M. then halt for dinner at a little town called Bunker Hill. We have eat nothing

for 24 hours. Smoky. Afternoon we draw one small biscuit and a small piece of beef. We leave this camp at 4 P. M. and march till one at night, then camp within 2 miles of Winchester, over some very bad roads.

July 12. Sunday. Smokey. At 9 A. M. we leave this camp without rations and marched through Winchester, quite a large town, secesh, and camp about 1 mile this side of the burg. We are 36 miles from the Potomac river. Vicksburg taken July 4th. Afternoon draw 1 lb. flour and 1 lb. beef apiece. Rain night. I am getting tough again.

July 13. Lowry and rainy. We leave this camp at 11 A. M. and march 10 miles, passing through 3 small towns all secesh and at dark cross the Shenandoah Creek and go 1 mile and camp. It rains hard all the afternoon and we lay down at night in our wet clothes on the wet ground for the night.

July 14. Cloudy and cool. We leave camp at 6 A. M. At 8 A. M. we pass through Strassburg. At 2 P. M. pass through Woodstock. Camp at 7 P. M. within 2 miles of Mt. Jackson. We have marched 22 miles today. Rain at night.

July 15. Leave camp at 5 A. M. and march 3 miles and halt and draw 1-1/2 lbs. flour, 1/4 lb. beef and a very small piece of maggoty bacon. Hot. Start again at 2 P. M. and pass through Mt. Jackson and at 5 pass through New Market. At 6 camp for night. Very cloudy but little rain. March 14 miles today.

July 16. Leave camp at 6 A. M. and march 18 miles passing through Harrisonburg. Rains all night. We get wet.

July 17. Leave camp at 7 A. M. and pass through Mt. Crawford, cloudy, cool. Draw 3 hardtack, 1/4 lb. bacon. 2 P. M. pass through Stanton R. R. station. At 6 P. M. we camp by the side of Stanton and Richmond R. R. 1-1/2 miles from Stanton. Stanton is a poorrickety place not very large. The rebels take all government property such as tents, overcoats, guns, blankets, knapsack, pistols, hatchets, etc. leaving us just our haversacks and canteens. Draw 1/2 lb. flour 1/4 lb. bacon each.

July 19. Sunday morning. Hot. At 10 A. M. first 7 hundred prisoners start for Richmond. Draw 1 lb. flour, 1/4 pound pork.

July 20. Morning clear and hot. Second squad of 700 start for the cars at 9 A. M. Black berries are 25¢ per quart. The country is very rough around Stanton. Afternoon clear and windy. Salt 50¢ per pint, flour \$1.00 per quart. We have good cool spring water here. Our penny cakes are three for \$1 here. We draw 1 lb. sour flour, 1/2 lb. pork. The pork is sour and magoty.

July 21. Morning cool and cloudy. 3 squad of 700 leave for the cars at 9 A. M. I go with them. We get on the cars and leave Stanton at noon. We pass through Fishersville, next Noonesburg, then pass through

3 tunnels one 1-1/2 miles and the other 25 rods. Then pass Greenwood Ivy Station, Charlott Village. Saw first ripe apples at Gordonsville, quite a place.

July 22. We get into Richmond at 3 A. M. and at daylight were marched into a large 3 story brick building used now for a prison. At about 9 A. M. searched and our canteens and haversacks taken from us. About 10 A. M. draw a small piece of bread and marched about 1-1/2 miles over to Bell's Isle where we sign our parole. Hot. James River is not navigable above Richmond. After we sign the parole papers, we go into camp. We have tents. At 4 P. M. we get supper 1/4 lb. bread, 1/4 lb. beef and 1/4 lb. bread and 1/4 lb. of beef at 8 A. M. We get only 2 meals a day. The bread is good. 1,500 (?) prisoners started for our lines this evening.

In the hospital at Annapolis August 24, 1863: Now I am clear from Belle Isle, Va. and in a comfortable condition and within our own lines. I will say that Belle Isle is a very disagreeable place or at least it was for me. I was a prisoner there 29 days. 4,000 of us was crowded onto about 2 acres of ground and many of us had no shelter and the days were very hot and the nights quite cool with heavy dews. I had no tent and for 2 weeks was exposed to the hot sun, storms, and cool nights lying on the ground with nothing under me or over me but the clothes I wore and they were poor. Days I could not rest and nights I could not sleep much on account of rheumatis which pained me in every joint and muscle. We had very poor water and our food was 1/2 lb. of bread per day and 2 oz. of very poor beef per day, and one pint of either rice or bean soup per day. This soup is very poor and filthy. The beans are not parboiled and they are put into the kettle just as they came from the fanning mill, dirt and all, and the rice the same and very often we had to skim off the bugs and worms before eating. We got about one spoonful of beans to one pint of water, no meat boiled with them. We were allowed to wash in James River once in a while, but were allowed no exercise only what we could get inside the camp and with such fare as this even the stoutest men were made to totter as as they walked. I have seen them pick up boxes and pound them fine and eat them to keep from starving. A few died with diarrhea while I was there, poor fellows they suffered much. It seems to me as though the rebels meant to break our constitutions and their plan has worked very well on most of us.

THE DIARY OF ABIJAH ROYAL FOSS TELLS TERSELY OF HIS PRISON EXPERIENCE

Left camp the 4th of May. Taken prisoner 5th May. Marched 30 miles to Orange Court House. May 6th from Orange Court House to Gordonsville 9 miles and then the 7th from Gordonsville to Finchburgh and went into camp in a hollow. May 6th 4 pies \$5.00. May 8th in camp. May 11th 1864 on the cars from Finchburgh to Parksville and no rations. May 12 we got rations, the first for three days and changed cars for Burkshier; lived on pork only. May 12th still in the cars for Danville. Arrived at Danville the 13th and put in a large brick house on the upper floor. May 17th still in

the brick house and plenty to eat. Corn bread, meat, rice soup. Some talk of our going to Georgia in a day or two.

May 18th started from Danville to Georgia. May 19th stayed all night in camp at Charlotte and it rained hard. Started from Charlotte. Did not arrive, accident off track. May 23, arrived at the camp, Andersonville. May 25 James Wynings (Winans) died at 3 o'clock P. M. in this camp. May 28th more prisoners come in here, cavalry and infantry and 41 died.

June 7th rained every day so far this month. June 11th very warm in daytime and rain at night and lots of women came to the camp and see the prisoners. June 14th more rain and most awful cold. We made a fire in the tent to cook by. 17 of the prisoners had tried to escape. Started last night. One fetched in camp that escaped and got 15 miles inside our lines and 6 mail carriers taken at the same time. He has tried this makes the 9th time and fetched back every time. He has a ball and chain to each leg and the capt. said if he got them off all right. One of our squad stole two hams.

June 15th it still rains and another lot of prisoners came this morning and the boys cut the hair off from the half of the thief's head and one shaved for trying to get the men to go outside to make shoes. June 16th more rain and warmer and some more prisoners came in and Mr. A. (Alonzo) Bradford with the rest. June 22. Our rations was 1 pt. of mush and a small piece of meat for one day. June 30th a little more rain and the boys are catching the raiders and taking them outside to be tried. Some three of them has been killed.

July 7th warm and the raiders are out in ranks with a ball and chain to their leg and some is sentenced to be shot in the morning. July 11th warm and some rain. Six of the raiders hung. July 24th A. Bradford died at about 11 o'clock P. M. Aug. 24th Robert Shellito died at about 2 o'clock at night. Hung himself. Started on the 28th Nov. and got on the boat on the 30th. Dec. 1st started on our boat Gen. Tryon at dark.

SOME FROM VICINITY OF LYON'S HOLLOW WHO SERVED IN THE WAR BETWEEN
THE STATES

Blackmer, Leonard

Bradford, Alonzo. Died in Andersonville. Body not returned home.

Bradford, Warren

Bull, William H.

Burch, John Co. I, 10th Pa. Res. Bur. Lyon's Hollow cem.

Cannon, John

Bur. New Richmond

Carpenter, Riley Pri. Co. C, 150th Reg't. Mustered in Aug. 30, 1862

Carr, Caleb Co. G, 169 Rg't Pa. Vol.

Carr, Hirman Co. K. 191 Reg't Pa. Vol.

Childs, Joseph O. Pri. Capt. Peck's Co. G, 56 Reg't Pa. Vol. Militia

Childs, Lucius Co. C, 150th Reg't

Crandell, Welcome Priv. Co. C, 150th Reg't.

Cross, Cyrus E.
 Cross, Joel
 Cowden, Tomp. Lived on John Brown farm
 Cutshall, Philip Pri. Co. C, 150th Reg't

 Delemater, John
 Davison, James Co. I, 10th Pa. Res.
 Delemater, Almond Co. I, 150th Reg't. Dis. for wounds rec. Wilderness, Va.
 prisoner from May 5 to Nov. 27, 1864
 DeMills, Garretson Co. C, 150th Reg't. Lived by Daniels Mill

 Flint, George
 Flint, Warren DeF. Co. C, 150th Reg't.
 Fross, Abijah Royal Co. C, 150th Reg't. Pa. Vol. Inf. Lived on State
 road at time of enlistment

 Glenn, Cy
 Glenn, Henry
 Green, George 150th Reg't.
 Grey, Jack
 Grey, Perry

 Hammond, Timothy
 Hammond, William
 Hawkins, Fernando
 Hayes, Chauncey Co. F, 83rd Reg't.
 Holmes, Walter C. Co. F, 33rd Reg't. Pa. (1838-1918)
 Hotchkiss, Amasa Priv. Co. C, 150th Reg't.
 Hotchkiss, George
 Hotchkiss, Jason
 Hotchkiss, Jasper
 Hotchkiss, Cornelius Wiltsie Co. F, 98 Pa. Vol.
 Hull, Hiram Co. B, 18th Reg't Pa. Cav.
 Hunt, William

 Lamphere, Albert R. Co. H, 150th Reg't Wounded Gettysburg & Wilderness
 Lived on hill west of New Richmond
 Lester, Solomon Co. I and Co. K, 10 and 191 Pa. Vol. Richmond cem.
 Lester, Thomas
 Looker, James Oscar Priv. Co. C, 150th Reg't Lyon's Hollow cem.
 Lyon, Thomas Priv. Co. H, 150th Reg't
 Lyon, John

 Maryott, George Co. E, 111 Pa.
 Maryott, Stephen Priv. Co. H, 150th Reg't. Pa. Vol. Inf. Prisoner
 from May 5 - Dec. 6, 1864 (Wilderness) 1846-1926

 Parker, Cyrus Priv. Co. C, 150th Reg't.
 Pearl, Horace

 Rumsey, Chauncey M. Priv. Co. K, 191 Pa. Vol.

Sayre, Ike	In calvary
Sayre, James	Not heard from after Battle of Wilderness
Sayre, John	
Seeley, William W.	Corp. Co. C, 150th Reg't.
Shorts, John	Priv. Co. C, 150th Reg't
Shorts, Thomas Jefferson	Priv. Co. C, 150th Reg't.
Stewart, Tyler A.	Co. K, 191 Pa. Vol.
Stuart, Charles	Co. K, 2 P. R. V. V. C.
Stuart, Don F.	10th Pa.
Stuart, Franklin	
Thompson, Cassius	Buried at Arlington
Thompson, Wesley	Killed in Battle of Wilderness
White, Newell	Lived on State Road at time of enlistment. Buried Lyon's Hollow.
Willey, James	Corp. Co. C, 150th Reg't.
Willey, John	10th Pa. Res. The company to which he belonged was shot to pieces and incorporated with others three times.
Willey, Josiah	Co. K, 76 Pa. Vol. Inf.
Winans, Chadwick	
Winans, David	
Winans, James	Corp. Co. C, 150th Reg't
Winans, Samuel	Flagbearer 169th Pa.
Winans, Jason	

THE PHALANX

Contemporaneously with the most famous of an American Communistic experiment, "Brook Farm" in West Roxbury, and experiment matching the practical if not the aesthetical side was taking place here in the wild new country of this community. In the 1840's the experiment which always appears so attractive in previous consideration and is so disappointing in actual practice, was tried on Tract 1,466.

Daniel Hunt was the leader of the movement. He was the only well-educated person in the community and naturally had considerable influence over his neighbors. Stressing the economy of community living, he induced practically every family of settlers in the neighborhood to enter the project. Another motive for community living was the protection offered from the depredation of wandering Indians.

The life of the early settlers was haunted by the shuddering fear of savages. Looking back we know the land hereabouts had been permanently cleared of hostile Indian tribes, but the early settlers did not know this. To them the forests were possible hiding places for innumerable savages, pushed back by the advancing pressure of immigration, but never and impossible distance away. The fear of Indians persisted long after there was any need of it. Stories of Indian attacks were too numerous and of too recent occurrence to be otherwise than uppermost in the minds of the settlers.

The terror of wild animals was more justifiable. Nancy Stainbrook, sister of Mrs. McLaughlin, was on horseback when chased some distance by a panther. The country was thickly wooded, cattle having no food except the leaves they browsed from the trees and brush. Returning home to the McLaughlins one winter afternoon, Nancy's horse shied and ran away. She clasped her arms about its neck and clung for her life. Reaching home, the horse jumped over the bars into the barnyard. Mr. Stainbrook hurried out with a lantern to learn the cause of the disturbance and found the tracks of the panther which had followed to the barnyard bars. All the settlers related how wolves howled about their cabins and how numerous were the bears. These animals were a constant menace to the livestock.

It is said that the first homes of the Phalanx members were eleven log cabins built in a row extending eastward from the spring. One of these remained standing until after 1855 when Greens bought the farm. They used it as a storage place for milk and butter.

When frame houses came into use a large one was erected to house the colony. It was constructed in the form of a huge L. The part built from east to west was one hundred feet in length, while the running from north to south was fifty feet. The excellent spring nearby furnished water for domestic purposes. Doubtless this spring was the primal factor in the selection of a building site. There was a stump left under the parlor floor which caused a hump in the floor. When the house was cut down at the close of the Phalanx epoch, a part forty feet long from east to west

was left standing. This was used as a dwelling by the Greens, and the Higby, Sybrant, and McElhanny families which succeeded them. The building was well built. There was a lovely colonial doorway with a panel of glass on either side in the center of the north wall. This entrance led to the kitchen, a huge room which required thirty-five yards of carpet to cover the floor. The living room was to the left as one entered the front door. The doorknobs were of brass. A row of narrow windows peeped from under the eaves.

All the raconteurs mention the great size of the community dining room. At the beginning of the enterprise the members lived high. Mary Stainbrook McLaughlin told of being invited to dine at the Phalanx and being treated to a cup of "store" tea, so unusual a treat that she never forgot it. Evidently the members lived better than a majority of their neighbors. However, before the end of the experiment the food was not so good. One member stated, "We had to dip to find a bean in the soup."

Both indoors and out the members took their turn at various duties. The theory of the experiment was that all members should share equally in the labor and equally in the benefits. As always happens with any number of people in like conditions, some members soon found ways to get more than their share with no labor. In those days milk was set in pans for the cream to rise, when it was skimmed off for the making of butter. One man found that by inserting a straw at the edge of the pan he was able to suck out milk without disturbing the cream. Often in later years laughing at this incident, Lydia Pearl referred to him as the "Phalanx Calf."

At its height, quite a group of buildings were used by the colony. The barn was on the west side of the road nearly directly opposite the road leading to Ebenezer Hunt's. Close to the northeast corner of the road was the blacksmith shop. The church was on the west side of the road. It was a Methodist congregation. Jesse Winans, the Spiritualist, preached there for a time. David Moore presided also. The Crosses and probably all of the Phalanx members were of the Methodist faith.

Some say a school building stood to the north, nearly to the top of the Flint Hill, in what later became the orchard of the Shorts family but this is unlikely. Aaron Shorts had his small dwelling near the site in 1880. The five acres of land which he owned had been a part of a the original farm. After McElhanny purchased the place he bought these few acres and they again became a part of the farm. Between the farms of Daniel and Ebenezer Hunt on land now owned by Mrs. Hall, stood the general store. West of the bridge was a deeper place in the brook where the children drove sheep for washing. On the nearby hill was an old house occupied by an old man and his daughter. They seem to have lived independent of the Phalanx colony.

The only written reference to the Phalanx that I have ever found is in the account book of N. Warren Green. He entered: "Oct. 9, 1845, Phalanx Company, Dr. To one sheep got from Hotchkiss, \$2.00."

I do not know in what year the colony was started. It is thought to have ended about 1851. The land remained in the Hunt name during the entire period. The transfers of the tract are as follows: Mar. 27, 1817, James Herrington to Daniel and Ebenezer Hunt; Nov. 21, 1855, Daniel and Clarinda F. Hunt to James Green, who on Feb. 5, 1868 conveyed it to John Green. On Oct. 25, 1871, John Green of Townville conveyed the farm to William L. Higby of Cornplanter Tp., Venango Co., whose family was occupying it in 1881. George Sybrant was the next owner and John McElhanny purchased it from him.

THE MEMBERS OF THE PHALANX COLONY

Hunt

The names of the members of the Phalanx colony are hidden in the mists of years. The leader was Daniel Hunt, who with his brother Ebenezer, first settled in the community. Daniel Hunt married Clarinda who last name is thought to have been Hatch*. After the failure of the colony in which the Hunts lost as did everyone else, possibly to escape reproaches, the Hunts removed to Wisconsin. Daniel Hunt died in Iowa. Ebenezer Hunt refused to have anything to do with the movement. Due to this fact, the brothers were not on the best of terms. *They had a daughter Sarah, called Sally and a son, Chester.

Cross

Abel Cross acted as shoemaker for the colony and was kept busy cobbling boots for the numerous members. He was born Nov.-27, 1812, in Otsego Co., N. Y., son of Julian E. Cross, a soldier of the Revolution. He came to Crawford Co. in 1838. While living near Centerville he married, Oct. 16, 1836, Rosella Luguay, who was born Jan. 19, 1819, in Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Her mother died when she was small and her father was killed during the conflict with the Indians. She was bound out and lived in various families. She suffered greatly during her servitude in the home of Dr. Barrett but finally found refuge in the home of Dr. Taylor, the pioneer physician in the locality. While living in his household, she married Abel Cross.

Uncle Johnny White said Julian Cross could outrun any Indian. He was fond of telling Julian's grandchildren about once when the Indians surprised Julian and himself. They had some start and John was able to conceal himself in a shock of corn. Julian ran on into the timber with the Indians in hot pursuit. The redskins overlooked John and failed to catch Julian.

Julian Cross and John White were sometimes visited by another veteran of the Revolution, who name was Freeman and who lived in the vicinity of Sugar Lake.

The Abel Cross family, accompanied by the father Julian and his wife, joined the Phalanx. Their second son, Cyrus, was born in the colony Jan. 1, 1847. Their other children were Joel (called Joe), Eugene, Sally, and Susan. Cyrus was old enough to recollect when Mr. Cross became so disgusted with his life of hard labor and no recompense that he resolved to leave the colony.

This they did, the small Cyrus drawing a little wagon which contained the family dishes. They moved to the north portion of Israel Cannon's land where they lived for many years. They built the upright part of the present dwelling. After selling the place to Abraham Ward, they moved to the farm now owned by Charles Minnick. Here Mr. Cross died Apr. 27, 1887.

At the time of leaving the colony Cyrus states, "We were as poor as the proverbial church mouse." Mr. Cross felt so strongly on the subject he never mentioned the experience, but Mrs. Cross would often speak of it. Abel Cross had a brother Jude who was insane and who made his home with them. One of his hallucinations was that his brother Abel had cheated him out of his property, and he was eternally complaining to everyone who would listen to him.

Joe and Cyrus Cross enlisted in Erie in June, 1863 and were discharged July 1st or 2nd, 1865. They served on the gunboat Gen. Sherman, Capt. Morehead in command. They also served in the army. Cyrus received a bayonet wound in the left leg but Joe came through the war unscathed. A couple of years after the close of the war, Joe enlisted in the regular army and served 15 years but it is not remembered in what company. He returned once to Pa. after his enlistment, and died in San Antonio, Texas, in 1904.

Little

Samuel Little and his wife, Laura B. Gleason, were members of the colony. Samuel Little was the son of Rufus Little who came from Sudbury, Vt. to Crawford Co., when his son James Rufus Little, born 1825, was six months old. Rufus had signed a note with a friend and in this way had lost all his property. Likely this led to his emigrating to Pennsylvania and taking up two hundred acres of land in Richmond Twp. where he might begin anew.

Rufus Little lived in a sloping roofed house nestling under the "Little Hill" which leads to Mt. Pigsah. His son James Little resided here as long as he lived. James' wife, Mathilda Porham Little Blackmer died Sept. 2, 1922. Rufus Little gave his son Samuel a farm from the eastern end of his holdings. This became what we call the Jeff Blackmer place. He traded 25 acres which we call the Mott place for a clock. There are deposits of coal in the hills on the Little farm. Sometime after 1865 a man named Hooker burned charcoal there. He rented different houses around the neighborhood.

Samuel and Laura Little were charter members of the Lyon's Hollow church in 1840. In 1847 they requested letters of dismissal. Mr. Little held the office of tax collector for Nov. 25, 1839, Warren Green recorded in his account book payment to Sam Little the sum of 81¢ for taxes. Following the failure of the Phalanx the Littles moved to the farm which Rufus Little gave them. It is not known what became of them after selling this place.

Stewart

David Stewart and his family joined the movement. His wife, Lydia, objected to the move but David thought it would be a fine way to live. They invested and lost their personal property in the Phalanx but retained their home place on the Bradford Hill and returned to it. The first marriage in the township had been that of David Stewart and Lydia Hunt, sister of Daniel and Ebenezer, on Oct. 10, 1822. David Stewart was the son of Hugh Stewart, b. 1761, Colrain, Mass. On Mar. 4, 1842 Hugh Stewart stated he lived in Crawford Co., Pa. past 7 years, prior thereto in Cuyahogo Co., O. He lies in an unmarked grave in Lyon's Hollow cemetery. In referring to this the atlas erroneously calls him "Daniel." David Stewart died Jan. 14, 1854, aged 62 years. There is no record of claim for pension for service in the War of 1812 but on the strength of assertions of descendants, his grave in the Lyon's Hollow cemetery is marked with an 1812 flag holder. Lydia died Dec. 2, 1872, aged 72 years.

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The Stewart children were:

Cornelia, 1827-1900, married Alonzo Bradford.

Charlotte H., who married Horace Waid. Lived first house east of Harry Drakes.

Lovina, who married Warren Bradford and after his death resided in a small house just west of the pond at Lyon's Hollow.

Sallie E. born 1836, married George Lamb whose father brought his young family from York state to Townville at an early date.

David Otis m. Emeline Stark. He was a veteran of the war between the states.

Josephine m. Timothy Hammond.

Tyler A., who served in the Civil War with Co. K, 191 Pa. Vol. His first wife was Ella Swan. Ella and her sister Gertrude who died Dec. 18, 1865, were the children of George W. Swan who left Lyon's Hollow before 1876. Indenture made Oct. 18, 1862, Leonard and Sarah Blackmer sold to George Swan land in lot 1,⁴⁴⁵ beginning at the Randolph and Richmond Twp. line, by center of the public road leading from J. C. Cullum's sawmill to Ebenezer Hunt's. After the death of his first wife, Tyler Stewart journeyed westward and returned with his cousin Sarah or Sally (Hunt) Griffith, daughter of Daniel Hunt, as his wife. She died and he married Miss Eva Hills. Fourth he married Mrs. Lydia Colvin who was a relative of Joseph Miller's. He lived at various places, keeping the first post office in the Hollow, clerking in the store of James McFadden at Clark's Corners, and in Townville. During his lifetime Mr. Stewart was active in the observance of Memorial Day. His internment in the cemetery at Townville took place on May 30. His funeral cortege reached the cemetery as the Memorial Day exercises were about to proceed. So the assembly paid honor to Mr. Stewart's memory.

Glenn

Simeon B. Glenn was blacksmith for the colony. The Crawford County History states that they were of German descent and early settlers of Hayfield Twp. before coming to Richmond. People spoke of them as "Black Dutch."

Mr. Glenn had coal black hair which did not whiten with age, high cheek bones, and was supposed to have Indian blood. Mrs. Glenn was Barbara Rickard.

The Glenn children were:

Henry who served in the war.

Simeon, Jr. m. Alice Russell, daughter of Peter Russell.

Cy and Bill, twins. Cy served in the Civil War. During Cy Glenn's army life his camp mates were having a swim, the only way of attaining cleanliness of body. Cy refused to join them but was forcibly made to do so. Whereupon Cy complained, "I can't see what good this is going to do the government." Bill was killed while working in McClure's sawmill sometime after 1880.

Sarah married a Cole.

Mary married Josiah Willey. She died July 4, 1915, Meadville, Pa.

Lucinda married Jerry Gasmond of Alliance, Ohio.

Harriet married Hiram Hart

After the Phalanx epoch Sim Glenn conducted his blacksmith shop where the old pine tree stands on the Pumpkin Street road. He had a small house nearby which burned and was rebuilt. Mr. Glenn always walked bent half over, with his hands clasped on his back. One day a dozen or more boys were going to the mill pond for a swim. Before they reached Glenn's, they formed a line, each walking bent over in saucy imitation of Mr. Glenn's habitual carriage. The old man saw them and rushed out brandishing a stick and crying, "I'll straighten yer backs for ye." The boys found their height and legs simultaneously and dashed away.

As long as he lived Mr. Glenn was resentful of the treatment accorded him in the colony. He complained bitterly all his life. He died Nov. 5, 1901, aged 87 years. Barbara Glenn died Aug. 11, 1883, aged 70 years. They lie in the cemetery at Lyon's Hollow.

A man named A. Clough presided for a time at the Phalanx blacksmith shop. It is thought he had no family. He removed his operations to a point on the state road near Bond's tavern. Here he was succeeded by Ferryette Cannon.

Burch

John Burch was a member of the household of Daniel Hunt. His parents are not known but he had a brother Henry who lived and died in Spartansburg, a sister Margaret Alsdorf, and a sister Mary Oliver who lived to be 104 years of age and died in Erie. John Burch was born in Sparatnsburg Oct. 6, 1830, and at the age of ten years he came to the Hunt home to work for his keep. In 1852 he married Sarah Ann, daughter of Ebenezer Hunt. On Dec. 1, 1866, we find him buying for \$500 the 20 acres of land which formed the nucleus of his homestead. In 1873 for \$250 he added 10 acres from the land owned by Cornelia Bradford. John Burch served in Co. I, 10th Pa. Res.

The Burch sons were:

William Orlando, born July 6, 1854; d. Mar. 2, 1926, Perrysburg, Ohio. Married first Susie, daughter of Abel Cross and 2nd Sarah, daughter of Jacob and Mariah (Robbins) Braymer.

Ellery A. born Jan. 30, 1858; d. Jan. 18, 1917. Married Etta, daughter of Truman and Harriet (Winston) Warner. In 1900 John Burch to Bays, Ohio. He died in Perrysburg, Ohio, July 29, 1900. He is buried at Lyon's Hollow.

Flint

Zaccheus Flint who lived at Lyon's Hollow was a brother of Russell Flint who settled upon the State Road. Tradition is that their father was in the Revolutionary War and Zaccheus served as water boy to the soldiers in the War of 1812. Zaccheus was b. 1800, married Angeline Wells who lived near Lake Superior, in Michigan. The Wells' were owners of extensive salt mines.

The Flints were the parents of eight children:

Emeline married 1st - Cross. They removed to Michigan where she died.

Martha who married as his second wife, Wesley Thompson

Luke B. born Nov. 23, 1835, married Angeline Francis of McKane, Erie Co., Pa., Mar. 17, 1863. Angeline died Aug. 16, 1923. Lived for a time in Michigan and then exchanged property with Warren and returned to Lyon's Hollow while Warren moved westward. Luke was a shoemaker by trade and had a shop near Flint Hill. Each fall when having a pair of boots made, Ebenezer Hunt would remark to Mr. Flint that this would probably be his last pair. "I shall be dead." Luke Flint d. Oct. 21, 1924, Randolph Tp., Crawford Co., Pa.

Warren m. Mercy Maryott daughter of Joe and Clarissa (Southwick) Maryott. He was a member of Co. C, 150th Reg't. The family states he was home for furlough when the war ended. He failed to return for formal discharge so unfortunately in the "History of the Bucktail Regiment" he is branded "deserted Jan. 17, 1865." He died before 1905. Mercy Flint presented a letter from Randolph Church Feb 14, 1864.

George

Merrit

Milton

The Flints moved from Chau. Tp., N. Y., to Richmond Tp. in the spring of 1836. The father, Nan, probably short for Nathaniel, came with them. He died in his nineties and is probably buried at Lyon's Hollow.

Zack Flint was persuaded to embark in the Phalanx experiment. His wife endeavored to dissuade him. Russell Flint also thought it very unwise. The family lived in the Phalanx community during Luke's boyhood. The children of the Phalanx enjoyed it greatly. There were so many of them always available for games. Like all the others, the Flints lost their property they had put into it and returned to the place at the Hollow west of the corner. Luke often laughed about Mrs. Lamb while serving at the table would say: "Captain Flint, hold up your trough."

Mr. Flint died and Zaccheus brought home a second wife. She was the Widow Seeley from (it is thought) Busti. As far as is known she had but one child; the son - William Seeley who married Mary Jane Maryott. Mary Jane was baptized Mar. 12, 1864. William Seeley served in the 150th Reg't. and died Dec. 11, 1864. His wife died shortly afterward.

Mrs. Seeley Flint was insane and had been for a number of years. The school children often went to visit her. Her room and person interested them greatly. The walls and all her belongings were blackened by the smoke of years. She was always picking little devils from the dresses of the girls. She herself and all the neighborhood considered her possessed of the devil. She continuously snapped her fingers to snap off the evil spirits.

Finally Zaccheus Flint approached John Daniels who operated the mill. He proposed that Daniels move there and care for him and the crazy woman. Zaccheus Flint died Apr. 20, 1872, aged 72 years. He is buried at Lyon's Hollow. His widow survived until some time after 1880. Daniels was given the farm in return for caring for the old people.

The Flints were of large stature. One son is described as to being close to seven feet in height with arms so long his hands hung below his knees. At school the teacher once asked him to care for a small girl. Though vastly amused, none dared to smile at him.

Colfax

Another member was William Colfax. He seems to have been without family. In the Revolution he served three years, Mar. 17, 1778 to Mar. 17, 1781, as lieutenant with commander in chief's guard, continental line. He was always referred to as "old man Colfax." Before the County Home was erected in 1854, it was customary for the town to hire their poor kept in private homes. Anyone so minded could bid off a county charge to care for and see through life. Warren Green was poormaster of Richmond Twp. in 1851. He took this old man to care for and kept him until Colfax died aged more than one hundred years. Colfax is buried in the Townley cemetery close to the north fence. A Revolutionary War flag holder marks his grave.

There were two old men who went about together playing their fiddles. There was a man named Daniel Moore. Perhaps this was the preacher Moore, the same who married the widow of William Radle. I know her husband preached there

Corey

Another Phalanx family was that of Enos Corey who lived in an old log school house near Hickory Corners with ten of their 14 children. They moved to the Phalanx house and later migrated to Wisconsin.

Mr. Corey was a great companion of the elder James Little. When he moved his household goods to the Phalanx all Hickory Corners heard Mr.

Little call, "Mr. Corey, what's that on your back?" And Mr. Corey without a moments hesitation answered, "That's a kittle, Mr. Little."

One of the Corey daughters, Pamela, was given her wedding at the Phalanx in 1845 when she was seventeen. D. H. Jacks of the Sagertown charge certified that he legally joined in marriage Ira S. Thomson of Raldolph Tp. and Pamela Corey of Richmond, each of them being of full age, and declaring themselves free respectively from prior engagements or other lawful impediments. The wedding was an evening affair with blindman's buff played afterward. The wedding dress was of blue merino, speckled with white, presented her by the Woolen Mill in Meadville where she was a weaver. It was made by the bridegroom's younger sister who had been to Ohio, where she learned sewing and fancy-touches. It had ribbon bows on its undersleeves. Her shoes were made by hand by either a young Mr. Keep or Wade. Each one had been a former suitor.

Altogether, the Phalanx family must have numbered between fifty and one hundred souls.

The net result of the Phalanx experiments seems to have been disappointment and bitterness. Showing better judgment than their husbands, the wives seemed to have objected to entering the colony. Once in, it is said the men worked together more harmoniously than did the women, proving once again the old saying that no house is large enough to hold two women, not to mention many women.

At this late date is is impossible to learn what agreement the participants had or the reason for the failure of the enterprise. It is a fact that every member lost whatever property he had when he entered. By 1851 the colony had broken up. As one old gentleman summed it up: Those who had money when they entered, left with nothing; and those who had nothing at the beginning left with the same.

It seems probably that at the end of the enterprise each family was given a portion of a building to move to another location and form a shelter. We know the Phalanx buildings were moved to various locations. A part of the house became the David Stewart house and later the blacksmith shop at Lyon's Hollow. Another part was the Glenn shop on Pumpkin Street road. John Wycuff lived in a section which had been moved to the site of Mrs. Query's house. It was replaced before 1880. Another section stood on the Frank Flint farm. Mrs. Mott's house and sheds on the Radle and McElhanny farms were parts of it. The roof was split at the comb and the sides made well constructed sheds.

SOME OF THE FAMILIES OF LYON'S HOLLOW AND VICINITY

Adams

Jotham Adams was born April 20, 1831. His childhood home was on the hill near the Denny Cemetery north of Meadville. Oct. 15, 1853, he married Martha Jones, born Sept. 17, 1835. She lived between Black's and Coon's Corners. Martha's father, Esack Jones, was a grandson of Robert Randolph, one whose name is closely associated with the history of Meadville. During an Indian uprising the Jones family with other settlers took refuge in the Mead block house. While there, Esack's older sister was born. Esack himself was born April 18, 1804. Mrs. Jones' people were of Pembrokeshire, South Wales.

Jasper Lyon was a friend of the Esack Jones family and the gentlemen visited with each other. It is probably this acquaintance led to the interest Jothan Adams felt in the vicinity of Lyon's Hollow. April 14, 1856, Jothan Adams bought for \$450 land in tracts 1,444 and 1,465, beginning at a post in the public road leading from Ebenezer Hunt's to L. Blackmer's. This farm was owned by the Hathaways, but was not occupied by them. They were living on tract 1,465 at the time. The house now standing was on the place, entirely unfinished in the interior. It is said Ephraim Blackmer built the upright part of the house on the adjoining farm. His wife complained of its size so he built the house where the Adams family was now to live, in an effort to please her. Mr. Adams came to make preparations, returned to Hayfield Twp. for a time, then removed to Lyon's Hollow. His stock consisted of two cows, a calf and a sheep. His brother-in-law, Warren Jones, helped him bring them and the drive consumed the entire day.

On this farm where they had lived so long, Mr. Adams died Oct. 29, 1919. His wife died on Jan. 3, 1920. They lie in the cemetery which they could see so plainly from their doorway.

The Adams children were:

Esack Clark, b. Apr. 20, 1855, d. Apr. 8, 1899.

Maggie Eleanor b. May 31, 1859 (called Ella) married Charles Barrows.

David Walter, b. June 27, 1857, drowned July 23, 1858.

Phebe Emma, b. June 9, 1861, as Mrs. Adams could hear the roll of drums at Lyon's Hollow calling the men to the colors. Ella married Wilbert Smith, and died at Erie, Dec. 1949.

Addie May, b. July 1, 1863. Mrs. Adams' older sister, Margaret Potter was at the Adams' to welcome the expected baby. Her horse was stabled in the barn of the adjoining farm where the Crandalls were living. The barn was struck by lightning and burned. The horse broke loose and ran from the building. It was singed about the head but uninjured.

Minnie Anna, b. Sept. 27, 1870; d. Nov. 22, 1897, Oil City, Pa. of appendicitis. She was soon to marry Fred Nichols and was buried in the dress she had made for her wedding.

Mr. Adams offered his services to his country but a crooked finger prevented his enlistment. Later when the need of men became more acute such minor disqualifications were overlooked. One young man was rejected because of his small size. Later he was drafted. He protested because he felt if he was too small to enlist he was too small to be drafted.

Mr. Adams was a great sufferer from asthma. In the fall he sometimes spent the entire night in the field husking corn because he was unable to sleep.

The forests of maple trees in the vicinity were an inducement to those who lived in other sections where they were lacking. Mr. Jones, father of Mrs. Adams, hired an ox team to bring him and his utensils from his home west of Meadville to the vicinity of Townville. He built a shack, hollowed out troughs and storage tanks, and made enough maple sugar to last his family for some time. The hunting was good and during the lulls in the syrup business, he killed deer which served also as food for his family.

Blackmer

Ephraim Blackmer was at Lyon's Hollow at an early time. I have little knowledge of him except what may be gleaned from the graveyard stones and the legal records.

Lucinda, wife of Ephraim Blackmer, died Feb. 8, 1846, aged 48 years.

On November 7, 1846, Sister Mary Blackmer was received into the church at Lyon's Hollow by letter from the Meadville church. Aug. 15, 1848, for \$550 Ephraim transferred land in lot 1,464 to Thomas G. Poinsett. Mary signed with her mark.

Ephraim seems to have been a carpenter for we read of him being delegated to build a barn at the parsonage. Several houses in the vicinity are said to have been built by him.

The Blackmer children were:

George H. died Jan. 28, 1847, aged 23 years. Buried at Lyon's Hollow.

Leonard born Mar. 23, 1826, died Aug. 7, 1865. Married Sarah Pearl, b. Mar. 24, 1825; d. Apr. 2, 1899. Had Thomas Jefferson b. 1848; d. Sept. 13, 1923; Horace; Lois who married Chris Howard and resided near Tryonville; Ella who married Gus Hills; and Lydia who married Mark Hills. Leonard Blackmer served in the Civil War. During her widowhood Mrs. Sarah Pearl Blackmer lived in the small Warren Bradford house just west of the pond at Lyon's Hollow. At a time she was staying elsewhere, the building burned. It was thought robbers set fire to it to cover up their work. Mrs. Blackmer had many feather beds and no odor of burning feathers could be detected so it is thought the beds and other furnishings had been removed before the building burned. After this Mrs. Blackmer lived and died in the house on the Blackmer farm.

Newton. On Aug. 30, 1851, heirs of John Ashley by John Reynolds to E. Newton Blackmer of Richmond for \$120 conveyed 30 A. southwestern part of tract 1,444. Oct. 9, 1856, Newton Blackmer conveyed to James Green of Richmond for \$305, 19 A. lot 1,466. Bounded by land of James Green, public road, land of Ebenezer Hunt, and of Ebenezer Hathaway. It seems probable that Newton dwelt in one of the Phalanx buildings.

Hanerette, George and Leonard Blackmer were baptized May 24, 1846, and became members of the church at Lyon's Hollow.

Paul presented a letter from Randolph Church dated Apr. 19, 1845 and on May 3, 1845, was received into the Richmond Baptist Church. In 1848 he and wife were granted letters of dismission. In 1865, Paul Blackmer was administrator of the estate of Richard Carothers, late of Rome Twp. and Adaline Corethers, widow of decedent. Paul did considerable dealing in land. In 1885, Paul's executor transferred land in Spartanburg.

Sarah. Between Jan. 1st and July 2nd, 1842, when she requested a letter of dismission from the church, Sarah Blackmer married William Earll. But Mar. 8, 1845, we find William Earll seeking baptism and Sarah Earll returning her letter after keeping it three years for want of a convenient place to unite. In 1848 they, together with other members of the family of Ephraim Blackmer, demanded letters of dismission from the church. In 1854 the Earlls were of Union Twp., Erie Co. In 1867, William Earll, Union Twp., was guardian of the minor children of Leonard Blackmer. Their son Jimmie Earll returned to Richmond and had a small place on the road between Adams and the Collom mill. He had a small house with a maple tree at each end of the porch. He set out a great many fruit trees. The place is now a part of the farm adjoining on the west.

Jimmie Earll was mildly insane. He supported himself by doing odd jobs such a soldering for the housewives of the neighborhood. One of his peculiarities was that he would allow no one to be back of him. He would maneuver until his back was against the wall. He usually managed to time his calls to arrive at meal time or near bed time. His appearance was the signal for groans on the part of the housewife. Arriving at one home in the neighborhood, Jimmie saw the man of the house pick up a large butcher knife and begin to whet it against the stove pipe, all the while keeping his eye fixed on Jimmie. The latter began backing from the house, this being necessary in order that no one would be back of him. As he left the house he fell and rolled the length of the long precipitous lawn. He never repeated the call at that house.

Jimmie became ill and was taken to the county farm. The caretakers commanded him to bathe and he refused. His bath was forcibly given him and relating the experience, he said: "I tell you they didn't mince matters either." This became one of the neighborhood expression.

Bradford

David Bradford was a native of Windsor Co., Vt., a son of Andrew Bradford who served in the Revolution. Married Feb. 23, 1809, Andover, Vt., Esther Burton, also a native of the Granite State. David Bradford was born in Amherst, N. H. He volunteered at Andover, Windsor Co., Vt., July 9, 1814, and served as private in Capt. Benjamin Smead's Company, 11th Reg't, United States Infantry, and was discharged May 21, 1815. He

was allowed pension on his application executed Apr. 7, 1871, then eighty-two years old and a resident of Waterford, Erie Co., Pa. The history of Andover, Vt., states David enlisted in the War of 1812 but his name does not appear in the Vermont roster.

In 1841, the Bradfords came to Crawford Co. and settled in Rome Twp. and later moved to Lyon's Hollow. They lived in a small old house on the east side of the road at the foot of Bradford Hill and later built the house on the hill. Dec. 31, 1857, David Bradford, for \$212, bought land in Spartansburg from Henry and Mary E. Melvin. David Bradford (called Elder Bradford) died in Washington Twp., Erie Co., Pa., in 1873, aged 85 years. His wife died in 1862. All their children save one had died before 1885.

The Bradford children were:

Alonzo L., b. Feb. 9, 1820, d. in Andersonville prison July 24, 1864. The news of his death was so long delayed that there was no attempt to bring his body home. His widow felt badly about it but said little. May 2, 1864, near Culpepper, Alonzo L. Bradford wrote to his daughter: "We can see the Johnes by going up on Pony Mt. a little ways from here. Our pickets say they are working night and day on their fortifications. There will be warm work within a day or two, I think. There is a great stir among the troops. We are looking forward for orders to move again. It may come within 5 min. Well, let it come. I am ready. I came here to help sustain our government and I am willing to do all I can and the sooner the rebs is whipt the sooner peace will be restored."

Alonzo L. married Cornelia, daughter of David and Lydia (Hunt) Stewart. They had: Hattie Delilah (called Patsy) b. Dec. 18, 1846 d. Mar. 22, 1923, mar. Abijah Fross; David Orlando, b. Aug. 16, 1853, Glyn-don, d. Jan. 28, 1923, Mageetown; Horace, b. 1859, mar. Sylvania McEl-hanny, and was killed in a railroad accident in 1891; Sylvia, married James George; Esther (called Toot), married Gilbert Daniels; William who married Nettie Holmes, who d. Sept. 8, 1899, and 2nd, Lily Wheeler.

After Cornelia was widowed, her barn which stood east of the old house at the foot of the hill, was struck by lightning one summer day and burned. A subscription paper was passed around, the men cut timber from the farm and built the present barn. Neighbors donated hay and filled the barn so she had hay for her stock that winter.

Warren. Called Elder Bradford. He was a small man with a small face. He preached at Lyon's Hollow in 1842 and 1843. He was the first pastor of the Townville Baptist Church. He married Lovina, daughter of David and Lydia (Hunt) Stewart. The Warren Bradfords, Jan. 30, 1847, bought for \$35, six acres of land from James Willey. Ezra Carpenter wrote the deed and Truman Smith witnessed it. This was a part of the land which, Feb. 21, 1863, for \$25, W. D. Bradford and Lucinda his wife conveyed to the First Baptist Church of Richmond. On July 21, 1850, John Willey and Ann granted Warren Bradford land, as did James Willey. Isaac Baldwin acted as justice and the indentures were witnessed by Henry Looker and Hollis Hull and by Amanda and Jesse Baldwin. In March 1853 for the sum of \$80 Bradford became owner of the Leffingwell house at Lyon's Hollow. The Warren Bradfords had a son Warren, Jr., called Curley because of his curly hair, and a daughter Ann who married Fernando

Hawkins.

Mariah Bradford married Abraham Ward. She died July 22, 1863.

Julia married Frank DeLand whose home was the Wayne Flint place. They lived in the gabled residence several years.

Mary married a Lamphear. This was the Ulysus Lamphear who lived just east of Lookers.

Jane married Tom Wilson, brother of Dr. Wilson and of James Wilson who married Laura Pratt.

Joseph Freeman, youngest of the family, was born July 15, 1826, Ludlow, Windsor Co., Vt. He married July 4, 1848, Elizabeth, daughter of Ebenezer and Lavina (Hatch) Hunt. Freeman and Elizabeth were two of the seven charter members of the First Baptist Church of Centerville, constituted Apr. 1862. Elder Freeman Bradford was the first pastor, remaining in charge five years. He enlisted in Co. K, 83rd Reg't. Pa. Vol. Inf. in 1861. He returned home in 1865. They had eight children.

Bull

Nathaniel Bull was born Mar. 7, 1812 and died Jan. 13, 1864. He married Feb. 1, 1831, Laura Delemater, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Barnes) Delemater, and sister of Thomas. She was born May 1, 1813, Whitehall, N. Y., and died May 30, 1888, Richmond Twp. Both they and their son William H. and wife are buried in the cemetery at Lyon's Hollow.

The children of Nathaniel Bull were:

Paulina H., b. Mar. 11, 1832, married Frank Wade of Randolph Twp.

Laura b. Apr. 10, 1836, married Joseph Russell of Randolph Twp.

Sarah Ann b. May 11, 1838, died Oct. 20, 1851.

William Henry b. Mar. 26, 1840, married Celestia Radle, daughter of David Radle of Randolph Twp. William Bull was a veteran of the Civil War. For a time he operated a sawmill on the Bradford farm back of Mrs. Hucklebury's house. The family resided just south of James Radle, between him and the James Little place. They were highly respected people. They were here in 1874 but removed to Delaware and various families lived a short time in their house. Now the yellow roses run glorious riot in June on the spot where the house stood, and a huge lilac bush marks the corner. William Bull died Mar. 21, 1888 and Celestia died Feb. 1, 1900.

James B. born May 22, 1842, died Mar. 1, 1843.

Horace Wilson (called Hoddy) born July 25, 1848, married Jan. 4, 1865, Mary Ann Spring whose family conducted the general store at Hickory Corners where Mr. Spring was Justice of the Peace. Hoddy was not a bright youth and feeble mindedness was hereditary in the Spring family. One daughter of this union was prone to run away but could be restrained by tying her with a thread.

Orvin Adelbert born June 19, 1857, married Jan. 1, 1876, Estella Holmes.

Cannon

The Cannon family lived between New Richmond and Lyon's Hollow.

Samuel Cannon was the first of the family to come to Richmond. He was a carpenter by trade and settled on a farm just east of the corners at New Richmond where he built the house now occupied by Boyd Stanford. He was the father of Melissa who married Oren Lyon. and Austin, Florence, Fayette, and a couple of children buried at New Richmond. Sam went on to Wisconsin and died there. His brother, Israel Cannon was born Marh 12, 1812, Chenango Co., N. Y., and died Jan. 9, 1887, Richmond Twp. He followed Samuel in a short time, coming about 1834 from Chautauqua Co., N. Y., with an ox team.

Together with John White, Israel Cannon took up a tract of land. Mr. Cannon had first choice in the division and chose the eastern part. He erected a log house and cleared the land which comprised his farm. Done Childs and Hollis Hull were already settled and helped him erect his house. Later he hired Jesse Winans to construct the present building. Mr. Cannon brought with him the nicest furniture I know of in any early home.

Israel's wife, Polly P., died April 2, 1841, aged 32 years. Helen Danforth, the daughter of a settler living west of Richmond was working for the family some time later. One Sunday they were entertaining the minister and a party of friends after church service. While the company were sitting around the table in a pleasant after dinner mood, Miss Danforth took one of the women into her room to show her a new pink calico dress. The lady admired it very much and took it into the dining room to show the company, saying, "Isn't Helen's dress pretty enough for a wedding dress?" In those days a good calico dress was considered nice enough for any occasion. Someone immediately suggested that the dress should serve that very day as a wedding dress. The minister was there, their friends were present, no license was then necessary, and everything was auspicious. After some pleasant badinage Miss Danforth donned her new frock and the ceremony took place and she became the bride of Israel Cannon. Helen Danforth Cannon Fitch was born Mar. 3, 1844 and died Mar. 16, 1923.

Others of the family followed Samuel and Israel. The parents, Stodard and Polly (Hemmenger) Cannon lived in Chenango Co., N. Y., and removed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y., during the childhood of Isreal. Their son John had the family home in Chautauqua County and cared for his parents. After the war he sold the farm and came to Richmond. Stodard and Polly were the parents of 14 children.

John Cannon, whom everyone called Uncle Johnny, held ideas in advance of most of his contemporaries. He believed it was possible for men to fly and constructed a flying machine. He labored on a machine for perpetual motion which in those days was considered feasible. He built a bicycle with wheels almost as high as a person which he rode around the community. He made some of the furniture used in the homes of the neighborhood. One of the pieces is the neatly and sturdily constructed table which the McElhannys have.

Like most geniuses, John Cannon had no practicability. Some of his inventions were genuine improvements and if rightly sold would have made

him a wealthy man. He would sell his invention to anyone who offered to buy for anything they offered to pay him. The purchaser had the idea patented and reaped the financial benefits, while Mr. Cannon continued in poverty. He felt no hesitation in signing a note for anyone who requested it. His brother Isreal was constantly called upon to save him from the consequences of these ill advised acts.

Another brother, William, died about the time his wife, Louisa, came to Richmond. She bought a piece of land from her brother-in-law, Isreal, later selling it to her sister-in-law, Caroline Cannon Smith. This is now the home of Cash Thompson. John Cannon was a bachelor and made his home with his sister, Caroline. After her place was sold, he built a combined shop and dwelling house just south of the home of Isreal.

Avery Cannon was also a bachelor. He made his home with Isreal. He was, by trade, a stone mason.

Gilbert Cannon bought from Isreal the place just north, which we know as the Ward Place. He did not pay for it, so Isreal sold it to Abel Cross and the Cross family moved there from the Phalanx settlement.

All the Cannons but Isreal and John moved on west.

Carr

Benjamin Carr died Jan. 22, 1845, aged 40 years. Polly Carr died Apr. 14, 1880, aged 75 years. Polly Carr was baptised and received into the Richmond Baptist Church July 3, 1842.

The Carr children were:

Hiram Carr died Dec. 31, 1898, aged 69 years. He served in Co. K, 191 Reg't. Pa. Vol. He married Mary, b. Oct. 12, 1824, died Apr. 29, 1902. The Carrs were noted for their appetities. Hi Carr was a good soldier who required a large amount of food. He nearly starved in the army and his comrades John Burch and John Willey, went to the commissary and asked if he might have the remaining food allowed to their group after the other members were satisfied. The request was granted.

Once John Willey and John Burch decided to dine sumptuously on mush and milk. One drew meal and the other milk. When the mush was cooked they had such a large quantity they decided to ask Hi Carr to share the treat. Each helped himself to a quantity of food and began to eat, visiting leisurely as they ate. When the hosts were ready for a second helping, they found the guest had cleaned the dish.

On another occasion, John Burch was out on guard duty when the sutler visited the camp. Thinking to give his comrade a treat, John Willey bought a piece of cheese. Hi Carr was about to leave for guard duty on the same section and Mr. Willey asked him to convey the package to Mr. Burch. It was well wrapped and Mr. Carr was ignorant of the content. When Mr. Burch returned he was asked how he enjoyed the cheese. He had never received it. They had no difficulty guessing what became of it.

Caleb Carr, born Mar. 12, 1831, died Apr. 29, 1904. Served in Co. G, 169 Reg't., Pa. Vol., married Charlotte E. Winston, daughter of Horatio N. and Minerva (Carpenter) Winston. She died Jan. 2, 1877, aged 39 years.

Minor Carr died June 27, 1882, aged 38 years. He made furniture, some of which is still extant. Round center tables with small leather pockets around the edge were among his products.

James Carr had a daughter, Flora.

A daughter who married a Baker and had two sons, Fletcher and John Wesley. Widowed, she married in York state, Hiram Hull and had Hollis who married Lib Lord; George, Lee, Charles, and Herb who was an undertaker at Youngsville.

Childs

Donal Childs was born Dec. 23, 1808. On July 3, 1828, he married Mary Hazelton. They came from Washington Co., N. Y., with a yoke of oxen and a sled. They stopped for a time on the way and their first child, Reuben S., made his appearance in the world, Dec. 26, 1829. When he was a week or ten days old, the little family continued on to Pennsylvania. They stopped in Athens Twp. and three years later settled in a log house just south of the present home. Later they moved the north part of the present building from a location north of Cash Thompson to its present site, and added the ell to the south. Each of their six sons with his wife began housekeeping in this old house.

The children were:

Reuben S., born Dec. 26, 1829, died 1909.

Eli J. born Sept. 2, 1832. Lived just north of the place now owned by Charles Minnick and across the road from Coats. Eli Childs was drafted. Before the time came for him to go he lost his voice and could not speak aloud for several years.

Byrun S., born Jan. 16, 1836.

James W., born Oct. 13, 1838.

Lucius J., born Jan. 29, 1843, died Oct. 27, 1904. Served as private in Co. C, 150th Reg't. Mustered in Aug. 30, 1862; wounded and captured at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; mustered out with company June 23, 1865.

Joseph Orson, born Mar. 14, 1848, died May 26, 1910, married Lily, daughter of Henry and - (Richardson) Baldwin. Orson ran away at the age of 16 to enlist for a three month term in 56 Reg't. Pa. Vol. Buried at Lyon's Hollow.

Crandall

The first mention I find of the Crandall family is when June 25, 1852, George Tucker and Catherine M., his wife of Sparta, for the sum of \$60 convey 53 acres in tract 1,465 to Paul Crandall.

Paul Crandall must have been an old man at this time. No mention is made of his wife. The following year, Feb. 17, 1853, Paul Crandall divided his farm and gave part of it to each of his sons, Sam and Welcome.

Consideration \$1 and a bond for Paul's care and maintenance. The north half of the 53 acres became the property of Samuel Crandall, while the balance of the property on the same terms became the property of Welcome. Paul Crandall signed with his mark. A house stood across the brook from the site of our sugar house. A pear tree and a few old apple trees remain and for many years a butternut tree marked the location.

On April 14, 1856, Samuel Crandall and Sally Ann, his wife, for the sum of \$275, conveyed their property to Rachael Hathaway. The same day Mrs. Hathaway became owner of the remainder, Welcome Crandall and his wife, Susan D., receiving \$150 for their share. Sally Crandall was a member of the Lyon's Hollow Church in 1851.

One Crandall family rented the Davison place a few years. They were living there in 1863 when a barn was struck by lightning and burned. The children are remembered as being named Billy, Rose and Alice. They were playmates of Mrs. Adams' young brother, Warren Jones.

Welcome Crandall lived in a small house between the Phalanx and the James Radle farm. He owned the land in 1869 when Mr. Radle bought his farm. Their small dwelling house is now a storage shed on the Radle place. Susan D., wife of Welcome Crandall, died June 26, 1869, aged 42 and is buried beneath the large maple at the corner of Lyon's Hollow cemetery. Their children are remembered as being a girl, Rainey, and a boy called Bill. It is thought they left the neighborhood soon after the death of Mrs. Crandall. Mr. Crandall called often on Lydia Pearl, but Mrs. Pearl discouraged his attentions.

Welcome Crandall served as private in Co. C, 150th Reg't. Pa. Vol. He was mustered in Aug. 30, 1862, and discharge on Surgeon's certificate, Apr. 14, 1863. He died before 1905 but I have no way of knowing if his remains were returned here for burial beside his wife.

Daniels

John Wesley Daniels was raised on a farm about five miles east of Meadville. He went to work in Clarion Co. where a cousin was established. There he met and married a Miss Williams. The Williams had migrated from Indiana County. The young people removed to Crawford County and lived near Teepleville. Their son Gilbert was born in Clarion County, Sept. 16, 1848. When he was about eight years old the family came to Lyon's Hollow where Mr. Daniels operated the water mill for some time. Paul and Newton Blackmer had operated the business for several years but it had recently passed into the hands of Reynolds of Meadville who disposed of it to Mr. Daniels.

Zack Flint, whose home was just west of the corner on the Pumpkin Street Road, approached Mr. Daniels with the proposition that the Daniels family come and care for him and his wife in their declining years in return for their farm. Mr. Flint died in 1872 but his wife, whose mind was deranged, lived for some years.

John Daniels died May 15, 1873, aged 54 years. From the farm his widow and children moved to the "house of many gables" at the Hollow. Beside Gilbert, they had sons Clint, who removed to New Jersey, and Bert who resides in Washington. A daughter Lydia (called Lida) never married. (Eff and Eugene - 2 more sons (?)).

Davison

James E. Davison was born in Randolph Twp., Painesville, Ohio, Sept. 12, 1837, the son of John Riley Davison of Massachusetts, and his wife, Ruth Kitelinger of Pennsylvania. James Davison married July 4, 1861, Elvira N., daughter of Ebenezer Hunt. They lived for a short time in a little house just south of the Humiston place, and then bought the farm on tracts 1,445 and 1,464. A Crandall family rented this place for a while and during their occupancy the barn was struck by lightning and burned. It stood where the present horsebarn is located.

Mr. Davison served in Co. I, 10th Pa. Res., and while on picket duty near Bull Run, received a wound in the hand which disabled him from further duty and caused his discharge from the army. During his absence in the service, Ebenezer Hunt set out the orchard behind the house and Caleb Carr built the barns. The Davisons spared no pains to make theirs an ideal country home. Springs abounded near the house and these were walled with moss covered hand cut stones. Fir trees shaded them and the fallen needles fragrantly carpeted the ground. Purple and white lilacs added to the privacy and the spot was a delightful one.

The house was a story and a half with a wide hospitable porch along the front. Mrs. Davison planted a Chinese Wisteria at the south end. Perversely, the vine refused to bloom during her lifetime. Mr. Davison had a taste for the life of a student, especially in the field of law. He served in every township office and was for a time justice of the peace. He built a small building still known as "the office" near his house and here he transacted his business. He also pulled teeth for his neighbors.

Mr. Davison died November 10, 1899.

A sister of James Davison was the wife of William L. Higby. The Higby's had a boy named Wallace and a girl named Nettie. Another sister, Caroline (called Cal) married William Hunt. In order to be near their children, the elder Mr. and Mrs. Davison came to live in a small house just over the line in Randolph Twp. on the west side of the road. They bought this from a man named Waid.

Delemater

Thomas Delemater, the pioneer in Richmond Twp., was born July 15, 1798, Schodack, Columbia County, N. Y., son of Benjamin and Anna (Barnes) Delemater. The family grew up in Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y. Thomas married, Jan. 5, 1820, Martha Day, both Jan. 5, 1802; died Mar. 29, 1862,

Lyon's Hollow, the daughter of Charles Day, son of Nathan of Connecticut. His father having died in 1815, Thomas settled his estate and in 1822 he removed to Crawford County, where he purchased and improved the land which has ever since remained the homestead of the family. Thomas Delemater died November 26, 1868. He was always prominent in the affairs of the community and served as supervisor in Richmond in 1843. Benjamin's widow, Anna (Barnes) Delemater died January 4, 1852, in Richmond; buried in Lyon's Hollow.

Abel Delemater, son of Benjamin and Anna (Barnes) Delemater, died July 4, 1869, and is buried at Lyon's Hollow. None of his children appear to have resided in the community.

Laura Delemater, a daughter of Benjamin and Anna, m., February 1, 1831, Nathan Bull. Some of their descendants remained in the vicinity.

Another daughter, Sena (Rosen) m. first George Ellison and second, Charles Lester.

Thomas Delemater and John Brown were neighbors and friends and when John Brown married his second wife, Mary Day, a half-sister of Martha (Day) Delemater, they became brothers-in-law. The ceremony took place in the parlor of the Delemater tavern.

The children of Thomas Delemater were:

George Benjamin, born January 14, 1821. Banker in Meadville.

Melissa Amelia, born January 16, 1823; married Addison Miller and resided at Greenwood.

Charles Day, born September 30, 1824. Charles owned a farm on the road between Delemater's Corners and the Hollow in 1876, but resided in Townville after 1868 where he owned several properties, among them the house now occupied by Mrs. Wm. Boss.

Lafayette, born July 1, 1827. He lived all his life on the old Delemater homestead. He married Sarah Peelman and they had four children: Eva who married Judson Sayer; Ella wife of D. W. Wright; Alice, wife of Willis Bentley; and her twin brother Albert who married Anna Sarah Bentley and, second, Laura Clark. Like his father, Albert spent his entire life on the family homestead.

Thomas Henry, born March 3, 1829. Resided and died in Meadville.

John, born September 18, 1832. Was a soldier. Resided near Guy's Mills. Married Fanny, a daughter of Jasper Lyon. Is buried at Lyon's Hollow.

Almon, born March 21, 1842. Served in Co. I, 150th Reg't. and was discharged on account of wounds received in the Wilderness, Virginia. Died April 20, 1908; buried in Greendale Cemetery.

Thomas Delemater had a sister Betsy (Elizabeth) who married Salmon Noble. Their son, Orange Noble, was born in Whitehall, N. Y., April 27, 1817. He married Minerva Reed of Granville, N. Y. He lived at Whitehall, N. Y. until 1852, when he removed to Randolph and two years later to Townville. He removed to Erie shortly after the Civil War and

became a banker. He was a wealthy man, having made his money in oil while in Townville, associated with the Delematers and others. The Nobles intermarried with the Utleys. Salmon Noble's wife, Betsy Delemater, died at Whitehall, N. Y., August 1, 1847. Salmon removed to Crawford County and is buried in the Hatch Cemetery.

Fross

The name Fross is a corruption of La Frosse. John Fross was born in Erie in 1818. He married at Harborcreek, February 28, 1838, Sarah Maria George, born Whitehall, N. Y., October 27, 1820. The pair went to house-keeping in Erie where all their children were born. John was the son of Abijah who came from the Whitehall country. John and Sarah moved to Richmond and occupied a farm on the state road between Hi Drakes and Troop Danforths.

Unless possibly preceded by the small store kept by Cy Parker, John Fross established the first store at Lyona and was also postmaster. It was certainly the first store of much account. He built a two story building on the northeast corner. He died at Lyon's Hollow, June 5, 1873.

Sarah George Fross' brother lived in a little house across from Mrs. Hucklebury's. Jim George was his son.

Fross children:

Nancy Jane married Sydney Rodgers. Resided in Erie.

Richard or Dick married Helen, daughter of John Robbins who lived just north of the cemetery at Lyon's Hollow. They lived near Blooming Valley, across from the Harry Drake home. Mrs. R. C. Fross died April 15, 1883. Funeral held at Blooming Valley.

Abijah Royal was born at Erie, Pa., November 20, 1840, and died at Townville, 1928. He was associated with his father in the store at Lyon's Hollow. In 1874 we find A. R. Fross was postmaster, harness maker, general merchant, and farmer at Lyon's Hollow. September 12, 1865, he married Hattie Delilah Bradford, born December 18, 1846; died at Townville, March 22, 1923; daughter of Alonzo L. and Cornelia (Stewart) Bradford. After leaving Lyon's, Mr. Fross conducted the harness business and also carried a stock of groceries in his building at Townville.

Abijah Fross served as corporal in Company C, 150th Reg't., Pa. Vol. Inf. He was taken prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness and was confined seven months in the notorious Andersonville and Florence prisons. The horrors of Andersonville were never forgotten by the survivors. Each morning a wagon would be driven into the yard where the unfortunate Union men were confined, and loaded with the bodies of those who had passed away during the night. They would be taken away and the wagon driven back with the bed containing corn meal mush, which would be shoveled out for the prisoners to eat or they could starve if they preferred. As long as he lived, the odor of meal would nauseate Mr. Fross. Some men were boarding at the Fross home and one day when her husband was away, Mrs. Fross made a johnny cake for dinner. Mr. Fross returned unexpectedly and as he stepped onto the porch, the odor of the meal met his nostrils and sickened him at

once.

Josephine C. Fross married Newell F. White. He was born May 19, 1838, in Richmond Township and died August 15, 1918. He served as serg't with Company C, 150th Reg't. Mustered in August 30, 1862; promoted to corporal May 1, 1865; wounded at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. Mustered out with company June 23, 1865. Mr. White conducted the general store at Lyon's Hollow in 1876, 1877 and at Townville in 1879. He established a store at Mosiertown in 1880, where Mrs. White died Nov. 1, 1883. The Whites were Baptists. Newell White was the son of John (probably grandson of James, born about 1758). John White came from near Freedom, N. Y., to Richmond Township about 1834. He married Polly Gould. With Isreal Cannon, John White took up a tract of land. They divided it and White built his home where Grant Danforth now lives. John White was born April 24, 1791 and died August 27, 1869. He had a sister Lucinda born April 21, 1792, died October 17, 1866, who married April 18, 1816, Isaac Baldwin. The Baldwins lived westward from the Whites near where the Sam William's barn now stands. Isaac Baldwin was a prominent man in the locality and one of the most popular justices. The Whites had seven children. Beside Newell there was David born April 29, 1816, who married Polly Lyon; and Diantha A.

Green

Nathaniel Warren Green born December 8, 1809, New Brunswick, came from Watertown, N. Y., in 1837. He bought the land on the Green Hill from the Holland Land Company. He found his way from Erie by means of blazed trees. His farm was virgin forest, not a tree having been cut. Delematers was the only family in the vicinity. Warren's father followed him some time later. The Greens were of German descent.

The family of James Green, Sr., most of whom settled in the vicinity:

Nathaniel Warren, born December 8, 1809. Had Lovina who married Ebenezer Hathaway, was born August 19, 1818, died February 29, 1928; Elibus, born 1850, died 193-; Spafford who married in 1864, Mary Sayre. After his death, Mary Sayre Green married Edward Carr.

Mary, born October 13, 1811.

James, Jr., born September 18, 1812; died February 17, 1841.

Lovina, born December 22, 1815; died May 1837 or 9.

Sarah Ann, born May 10, 1818.

Margaret, born April 22, 1820.

Thomas Wattos, born May 1, 1822, Jefferson County, N. Y. Came about 1840.

George W., born October 1, 1824. Served with 150th Reg't. Resided Grand Valley. Was and ardent Spiritualist.

Henry W., born January 11, 1828, died April 1, 1855.

Charles W., born August 4, 1833; died January 15, 1843.

James Green, Sr., married second, July 7, 1839, Nancy Miller George, sister of Joseph Miller. They had:

Mary, born April 8, 1840.

Candace, born August 19, 1842. She taught at Lyon's Hollow about 1861.

John, born November 25, 1846.

James Green, Sr., was born June 14, 1785 and died November 27, 1869. His first wife was Rhoda Warren, born May 11, 1790. They were married January 12, 1809. They are buried at Lyon's Hollow.

After the Phalanx colony broke up, in 1855 James Green bought the place from Daniel and Clarinda Hunt. They lived in the frame house. One of the earlier log houses remained, and as Mr. Green had a dairy, they used this building for their milk and cheese. James Green rigged up a mill to saw lumber and wood.

James Green, Sr., was a Methodist. Several of his children joined the Baptist Church at Lyon's Hollow. With the true bigotry of the times, Mr. Green wished fervently that the framework of the new church would blow down. It did. Once a colored man came to preach at Lyon's Hollow and the Green young folks invited him home with them for dinner. He was requested to ask the blessing. As he complied, Mr. Green, Sr., also began to say grace. He talked the negro down and was left in victorious possession of the field.

Warren Green is named as the first to bring in and operate a threshing machine. In his account book I find a bill for threshing. December 8, 1842, George Townly owed Mr. Green for threshing 67 bu. of wheat @ 7¢ per bu. and 150 bu. oats which came to \$3.75. There appears to be no earlier accounts but July 21, 1832, he entered: to cash for a threshing machine \$71.25.

Grey

William and Martha Grey lived on the north side of the road leading from Winans to South Richmond. They had a large family. The sons were Perry, Jack, Miles, Frank, Joe, Elliot and James. Jack and Perry served in the army. Jack is mentioned as being a hard drinker and an agile fighter.

The Grey daughters were Felicia, Josephine, Martha, Zetta and Elizabeth. The last named became the wife of David Frost. David Frost was born August 11, 1836 and died November 1, 1906. Elizabeth J. Grey died January 6, 1876, aged 39 years. David Frost was the son of Samuel N. and Polly Frost. Samuel N. was born February 24, 1809, and died May 10, 1859. Polly, born March 11, 1805, died September 4, 1882. Both families buried in Townville. Samuel N. Frost and wife Polly received by letters May 11, 1844, in the church at Lyon's Hollow.

Hammond

On the north of Woodcock a road turned to the right and proceeded to the foot of the Pearl Hill. A family named Scott resided on it. Mrs. Scott is remembered as always carrying a large reticule when attending a neighborhood gathering and fill it with cake and other dainties "to take home to the children." The Scotts went farther west and the Hammond family moved to the farm which is known locally as the old Hammond place.

The 1874 directory names Jonathan and Timothy Hammond receiving mail at Lyon's Hollow. They were farmers, but Timothy became a well known preacher in the Methodist Church. The other children of Jonathan and Martha (Smith) Hammond were: Hayes, John, Ira, William who lived on the first farm west of the Thompson place, Elizabeth who married Meritt Stewart, Mary who married Charles Green, and another son, Ephraim.

Hayes

Sylvester and Relief Hayes were at Pratt's Corners, southwest of Lyon's Hollow in the 1840's. The 1874 directory lists Relief Hays as a farmer receiving mail at Lyon's. Another source speaks of them as natives of Vermont, settling here in 1826. Brother R. D. Hays was granted a letter of dismission from the Baptist Church of Nunda, Livingston Co., N. Y., August 30, 1848.

The children of Sylvester and Relief were:

Chauncey, who served in the Civil War.

Lorenzo.

Myron

Lynn

Elmer, who found it expedient to remove to Ohio following the height of the Spiritualistic movement.

Mrs. Hayes was Relief Britain before her marriage.

The Britain family:

James Britain, born April 20, 1794, died February 25, 1875.

Relief born March 29, 1797

Children:

Relief, born December 6, 1819, married Sylvester Hayes

Roena E., born October 22, 1822.

James L., born December 26, 1824, married Fanny Hotchkiss

Stilmon H., born August 1, 1827

Esther L., born July 21, 1829

Martha J., born February 15, 1836

Mary L., born December 17, 1838, died May 3, 1879

Hotchkiss

Luke Hotchkiss and wife Mary came from the Whitehall country to Crawford County before 1834. Their children were David, Cornelius (father of the Guy's Mills family), John, Luke, Amassa, and George (the father of the Lyon's Hollow family). Luke Hotchkiss did considerable dealing in land in this section.

George Hotchkiss married Sarah, daughter of Jasper and Fanny (Bishop) Lyon. Luke Hotchkiss married Betsy. November 7, 1846, Sister Besty Hotchkiss presented letter dated August 25, 1846 from the Randolph Church. Betsy, wife of Luke Hotchkiss, born November 21, 1787; died November 23, 1863, is buried in Townville.

The children of George and Sarah (Lyon) Hotchkiss:

Jason, died November 26, 1929.

Jasper, died at Pigeon Ranch, New Mexico, in the Civil War.

Amassa, died July 5, 1865 (private sources); the "History of the Bucktail Reg't." states he was mustered in August 30, 1862, as member of Co. C, 150th Reg't and died September 13, 1863, Rappahannock Station.

Jane married Dr. Jacob Wilson of Hickory Corners.

Fanny married James Brittian.

Twins, George Wilson and Cornelius Wiltzie born Mar. 4, 1847. On Sept. 28, 1873, George Wilson married Annette Justina Baldwin, daughter of Henry and granddaughter of Isaac Baldwin, one of the early justices of the peace. George

died January 25, 1918. Cornelius Wiltzie married Margaret Humes. He died July 31, 1895. The twins ran away together and enlisted in Co. F, 98 Pa. Vol.

Sarah Ada, born 1858.

Hull

Hollis Hull, a Methodist preacher and a hunchback, cleared a farm north of the Hollow, which is now the home of Banning Winton. He was the father of Dimis who married a Smith and lived in the vicinity of Sparatsburg, and Cyrus who married Rosetta Odell. For his second wife, Mr. Hull married the widow Rumsey, mother of Chauncey.

Another Mr. Hull married in York state the widow Baker, sister of Hiram Carr and mother of Fletcher and John Wesley Baker. This family lived northeast of the Hollow. They had Hollis who married Lib George; Charles who placed dynamite on a stump, seated himself and ignited the charge, Levi now living at the Cribbs Home, and Herb who was an undertaker at Youngsville.

Hunt

Ebenezer Hunt was born in Washington Co., Vt., May 28, 1796 and died April 30, 1887, Richmond Twp. He was the third of the nine children of David and Sarah (Otis) Hunt. Descendants claim David was a soldier of the Revolution. Beside Ebenezer, his brothers Daniel and Horace and his sister Sarah settled here. The father, David Hunt, followed his sons in 1820. His great granddaughter felt sure the graves of David, his wife, and Sarah were in the southwest corner next to the road in Lyon's Hollow cemetery. Probably the rest of the family remained in the east. The first home was a log house near the spring north of the barn. When able, they erected the upright part of the present dwelling. When William Hunt brought home his bride, the ell to the south was added.

Ebenezer Hunt was a grand figure of a man, not in stature but in character. His granddaughter said: "Grandpa Hunt was the best man I have ever known." He was a small man, thin and sparse. Flora Smith has the handmade shaving outfit which Mr. Hunt brought from Vermont.

Ebenezer Hunt married, November 18, 1824 (Bible record) Lavinia

Hatch of Randolph Twp. It is probably her mother, Elizabeth Hatch, whose death is chronicled in the minutes of the church. She died July 1, 1844, in her 79th year. Lavinia (Hatch) Hunt was born April 4, 1801, Whitehall, N. Y., and died July 1865, or if the church book is correct, August 28, 1865.

Ebenezer and Lavinia Hunt's children:

David, born Sept. 18, 1825, died February 2, 1910, married Susan McFadden, born January 27, 1827, died October 3, 1908. Susan was a sister of James McFadden. They lived on the corner north of the Sellew place. The year David was born, Ebenezer bought a wall clock. Later he hired someone to make a case of cherry and convert it into a grandfather's clock. David and Sarah's children were: Sib, Sade, Les, Annie (Ellison).

Elizabeth H, May 8, 1829, married Freeman Bradford. Her history may be found in the Bradford record.

Samuel H., both May 4, 1827, died Sept. 18, 1862, married Desdeminia Gleason, born January 25, 1823, died March 3, 1900. She was a sister of Matt Gleason.

Sarah Ann, born August 23, 1833, died Sept. 26, 1892, married, 1852, John Burch. Their record is in the Phalanx account.

Alvira Nichols, born Oct. 18, 1835, died January 19, 1901, married James E. Davison, born Sept. 12, 1837, died Nov. 10, 1899. See Davison record. Alvira Nichols Hunt was named for a family friend who lived, it is thought, on the Sellew place.

Lydia S. born Aug. 6, 1831, died June 26, 1919, Townville. Married Horace Pearl. See Pearl record. She is buried in an unmarked grave at Lyon's Hollow.

Lois P., born May 23, 1840, died May 26, 1918, married William Thompson. See Thompson record.

Eliza, born Sept. 23, 1842, married Lorenzo Hayes. Buried at Townville.

William H., born June 29, 1838, died 1916, married February 24, 1868, Caroline L. Davison, born Fairport, Ohio, January 10, 1846, died April 9, 1905. It was expected that Samuel Hunt would care for his parents during their old age. When he married, they moved a house which had been the home of Paul Blackmer from some point between the Ebenezer and Daniel Hunt places. This was set near the present grove of catalpa trees where the lilies come up each year. Samuel Hunt died in 1862 so William and his wife lived with Ebenezers. They moved Samuel's house to a point near the southeast corner of lot 1,465 and installed his widow, Desdemonia Gleason Hunt, there. At her death in 1900 she was survived by three sons: Gibson and Samuel of Pikeville, N. Y., and Cassius of North Baltimore, Ohio.

Daniel Hunt married Clorinda Hatch (?). He shares with his brother Ebenezer the honor of being the first to settle in Richmond Twp. The brothers differed on the Phalanx proposition. Following the failure of the movement, Daniel Hunt moved to Wisconsin. He died in Iowa. He had a son Chester and a daughter who married her cousin, Tyler Stewart.

Lydia Hunt married, October 10, 1822, David Stewart. This was the first marriage in the township. See Stewart record.

Sarah Hunt taught the first school in the township in their newly finished barn. She died unmarried.

Horace Hunt married Eliza Hatch, sister of Lavinia. They were the parents of Ira and of Dinah who married Isaac Sayre. Mary who married Reuben Childs sometime in the 50's and lived across the road from Port Roswell House. Mrs. Ira Hunt stayed part of the time with Mrs. Childs while their husbands were in the army.

Lester

Charles Lester was of Whitehall, N. Y. and settled in Richmond in 1845. On August 15, of that year James Willey of Richmond conveyed land to Charles Lester of Richmond. Charles died July 8, 1861, aged 65 years. His was was Sena (Rosen) Delemater (Lena on headstone), Ellison, daughter of Benjamin and Anna (Barnes) Delemater, and a sister of Thomas of Lyon's Hollow. She was born June 6, 1806, and died January 2, 1889. Both are buried at Lyon's Hollow. Her first husband was George W. Ellison, by whom she had two sons, Horatio, who died young, and Allen, who became the progenitor of the Ellisons of this locality.

The Lester children were:

Thomas, born April 5, 1835, married August 12, 1854, Rhoda Russell. He also served in the army. Their children were Matilda A., born Oct. 19, 1855, married Robert McClaughrey; and Frank B., born August 19, 1861, died Sept. 1934; married 1882, Kate Cowden, daughter of Jonathan and Miranda Cowden.

Ranson S., born Feb. 18, 1837, and died the next year.

Laura A., born Aug. 28, 1841, married E. P. Merritt and settled at Espeyville.

Perhaps Solomon who lived near Bond's tavern and was a soldier in the Civil War.

Looker

Henry Looker and his wife Louisa Hatch (sister of Columbus Hatch who married Louisa Robbins) became members of the church at Lyon's by Baptism in April, 1845. They, together with his parents, are buried at the Hollow. Mr. Looker bought his farm north of the Hollow from the Felton Land Company. Ulysses Lamphear, who married Mary Bradford, occupied the first farm to the east. John Carlton Looker was born in 1855 in a log house on the farm. When he was two years old they moved into the frame house now standing. In 1869 the Lookers sold their farm and moved to Athens township.

The Looker children were:

William

James Oscar. Mustered into Co. C, 150th Reg't., August 30, 1862, wounded in wilderness campaign. Died February 14, 1864, Elmira, N. Y. Buried at Lyon's Hollow.

David

John Carlton born 1855

Delilah died young

Helen died in Iowa.
Viola
Robert

Lowing

The old Lowing homestead is the place now owned by George Mitrich. John Lowing, the pioneer, was born February 12, 1800 and died August 14, 1884. His wife, Patty Moses, was born March 24, 1807, and died July 2, 1863. They are buried at Lyon's Hollow. They were the parents of Edward Lowing who married Mary Frost, daughter of Samuel N. and Polly Frost. Samuel N. and Polly were received by letter into the church May 11, 1844. Mary Frost was also a member. Edward and Mary had the following children:

Ada, who was a school teacher. She married Adolph Bailey. They had a daughter named Ruby who married Ora Stanfod.

Alonzo, who lived on the place adjoining his father's on the north.

John, who married Effie Breeze and lived on the next farm to the north.

Carrie never married.

Lyon

Lieut. Thomas Lyon of Whitehall, N. Y., was a veteran of the Revolution. He died about 1826 and is buried in Erie Co., Pa. He was crippled by a wound received at Lake Champlain. At least two of his children emigrated to Pennsylvania.

A daughter, Sarah Lyon, married Abiezer Fuller. They came to Erie County in 1817, and later settled at Spartansburg, where descendants still reside.

Jasper Lyon was called Jep. He was born April 21, 1791, Whitehall, N. Y. and died January 7, 1854, at Lyon's Hollow. He emigrated to the Cussewago from Whitehall about 1818. In 1821 he came to tract 1,442. The family lived in the house long since burned, which stood at the foot of the hill leading to the cemetery. He married Fanny Bishop, born January 15, 1794, died April 19, 1870.

The children of Jasper and Fanny:

Lonson, born March 14, 1816, died May 16, 1862, married Urita born 1818, died February 2, 1846. They are buried in the cemetery at Lyon's Hollow. Their only child, Urita, was the first wife of William Hammond.

Levi Bishop, born April 8, 1818. In the county records we find that on November 1, 1864, Levi B. Lyon and his wife Elizabeth, Westboro, Clinton Co., Ohio, for \$150 execute a quit claim to John Lyon, his interest in land in Richmond bounded on the north by the public road; east, land of John Willey; south, heirs of Joseph Miller and Woodcock Creek, and west, by land of John Burch and Newton Blackmer. This was 94 acres of land for which Lonson and Oren Lyon, George Hotchkiss and Sarah, his wife, heirs of Jasper Lyon, petitioned for partition. In 1881 Levi Bishop Lyon was living in Ottawa Co., Kansas.

Polly, born March 8, 1820, died March 11, 1892, married David White, born April 28, 1816, son of John and Polly (Gould) White, and they lived

at the turn of the road where Noble Johnson now resides.

Sarah, born January 31, 1821, died January 20, 1866, married George Hotchkiss, who died 1883.

Thomas Jefferson, born February 10, 1822, died December 17, 1862, Washington, D. C., married Mary Jane Baugher, a cousin of Charles Baugher, born 1828, died 1915. Thomas Lyon served in Company H, 150th Pa. Vol.

Oren, born April 16, 1824, died February 2 or 9th, 1881, married Melissa, daughter of Samuel Cannon of New Richmond. They had a son Wilbur who served with the Zouaves in the Civil War. The family lived on the road between New Richmond and Little Cooley where the house was burned a few years since. What we know as the Dewitt Hotchkiss place was another Lyon farm.

Rachel, born April 30, 1826, married Ebenezer Hathaway. Had two sons, Fred and John. The older married Lavina, daughter of Warren Green. Mr. Hathaway was a man of medium height with a white beard flowing to his waist. The Hathaways lived in various places in the community. In 1854, Thomas G. Poinsett and Rosina of Richmond conveyed for \$200, one acre of land N. E. corner of lot 1,464, to Ebenezer Hathaway of Richmond. They were the first to merge portions of tract 1,444 and tract 1,465 into one farm. They became owners of these acres in 1856 and remained on the farm for some years. They moved the granary from south of the present buildings to a side of the road and converted it into a house. They sold the farm to their brother-in-law, George Sybrant, on April 1, 1870, the land on the west side of the road bringing \$2600 and that on the east, \$1,000. The deed was written by N. L. Snow, J. P. Sybrant sold the farm to John Chapin, March 9, 1882 for \$2,800 and bought the Phalanx farm from William Higby.

John, born August 23, 1828, died July 2, 1863.
married Mary. Probably served in Civil War.

Jane, born June 11, 1830, died July 25, 1830.

Betsy, born June 19, 1831, died February 19, 1887, married George Sybrant. (See Sybrant record).

Fanny, born May 25, 1834, died February 1909, married March 5, 1854, John Delemater, born September 18, 1832, died June 16, 1867, son of Thomas and Martha (Day) Delemater. Fanny married second, - Carkuss.

Fanny, wife of Jasper Lyon, was mildly insane. The ailment was intermittent. When out of her mind she used profane language and drank heavily. Her son-in-law, George Sybrant, was a hard drinker and Aunt Fanny would say to him: "Lord Gulliver, you get out of my whiskey bottle. When herself, Fanny loathed both practices.

On one occasion the family dog followed the Lyonses into the church. Jasper sent the dog outside and told it go home. Fanny arose and announced: "You have sent the best one in the family home and I shall go to," and flounced out in high dudgeon.

On another occasion a man named Lamb had been sent to preach at Lyon's Hollow. After services, Mrs. Lyon urged the minister to go home with them for dinner. He told her it was impossible. The refusal piqued her, and to the vast amusement of the bystanders she said, "Brother Lamb, you know the Bible says the 'lion (Lyon) and the Lamb shall lie down together.'"

After the death of Jasper Lyon, passersby saw a tall white shape moving about the cemetery. One night a man sent his son to see what it was. The terrified boy recognized Mrs. Lyon. A few nights later, men watched and wakened her during her sonomballistic visit. She was ill for a long time following this.

McClaughrey

Nathan McClaughrey bought his farm on the road to New Richmond from the Phillips, Annanias and Charlie. Here his daughter Rose, who married Irvin Sabin, was born. In 1869 they sold their house to Chauncey Rumsey and with ox power he moved it south to his home where it is now occupied by Bert Cannon. The McClaughreys lived in part of Mr. Cross' house while their more pretentious home was under construction.

Nathan McClaughrey had married in December 1848, Susan Sayre, daughter of John and Catherine Thorpe Sayre. They began housekeeping in the John Brown tannery at New Richmond which Morrison McClaughrey, uncle of Nathan, had bought from John Brown. An old account books states that in 1846 Morrison McClaughrey received 37-1/2¢ for tanning a calf skin and 70¢ for another. He received 7-1/2¢ a pound for sole leather.

Both the McClaughreys and the Sayres were early settlers in Richmond. Nathan's father was one of those who were attracted by the gold fever. He went twice to California on a fruitless search for gold. He was the only person in the vicinity known to have been one of the "49ers."

The Sayres were natives of Essex Co., N. J. They, with their family of ten children, came to Pennsylvania and settled in North Shenango Twp. where they lived near the swamp, neighbors of the Geers and Garwoods. Their son Joe and another brother found work in the LeDuer Mill in the vicinity of Townville and the entire family came to Richmond Twp. in 1837. They lived between New Richmond and Townville, across the corner from the home of Horatio Winston. The bears were numerous and the wolves howled about the cabin. The summer of 1848 a new house was built. Mr. Sayre burned the brick and the walls were lined with brick and covered with siding. This was the first brick many of the neighbors had ever seen. One son, John Sayre, was killed June 13, 1864, in the first battle he was in.

Mott

Mary Parks Mott was born in England, April 26, 1802, and died at Lyon's Hollow October 11, 1893. While she and her husband, Mr. Parks, were on their way to America and epidemic broke out on the ship, and Mr. Parks died. Many of the victims were buried at sea, their bodies sewed into a piece of sail cloth, weighted to cause it to sink. Mrs. Mott would describe the sad scenes and told especially about the large woman whose shroud was insufficiently weighted so her body kept bobbin' up and bobbin' up. The body of Mr. Parks was buried on shore.

The widow found her way to Buffalo where she married Richard Mott.

It is not known how many children she had. Those who remember her say she was a very interesting woman. She was small and the skin of her hands and face were like leather. In cold weather she went bareheaded; in the summer, as a protection from the sun, she wore a quilted bonnet with a strip of fur around her face.

Mrs. Mott evidently had a daughter-in-law who followed her to Richmond. By indenture made July 27, 1852, Thomas G. and Rosina Poinsett of Richmond, for the sum of \$1,450, sold land in tract 1,445 to Emma Parks of Buffalo. February 2, 1857, Emma Parks (who signed with a mark) of Richmond sold to Richard Mott of Richmond, for \$165, a tract of land from her farm. Adjoining owners named were N. Bull, J. Little and J. Blackmer. The Parks sold to James Davison about 1860.

The Parks children were: Julia, who married a Deater; Mary; Josephine, who married a Van Riper and was living in Chicago in 1934; and William who died in Detroit, Mich., February 7, 1935, aged 81 years.

One of the Mott children was Henry. He was a wanderer, coming home for a visit at infrequent intervals. The mother of his two children, Wilbur and Beecher, was Elsie Woodcock. While her children were babies her mind became deranged and she was taken to the county farm where she died. She was a member of the Richmond Baptist Church and the notice of her death appears following the church meeting of November 30, 1867.

Pearl

John Pearl was a resident of Randolph Twp. in 1824. His home for several years was in the vicinity of the Sykes place. By 1850 he must have been living in Richmond for his wife, Lois, died March 29, 1852, aged 57, and is buried at Lyon's Hollow.

The first transfer of land to him which I find is October 5, 1853, when Thomas and Mary Jane Lyon of Steuben sell land in Richmond to John Pearl for \$600. This same land had been conveyed to Thomas Lyon by Jasper Lyon. April 22, 1857, John Pearl assigned this deed to Horace Pearl.

About this time the farm was occupied by the family of Charles and Mary Ann (Lillibridge) Smith who later moved to Rockdale. Charles was son of Truman and Roxana (Campbell) Smith. Mary Ann (Lillibridge) Smith died while living in the Pearl house and her funeral was held from the school house at Lyon's Hollow.

John Pearl built his home in a pleasant location at the top of Pearl Hill. He had two children: Sarah, born March 24, 1825, died April 2, 1899, married Leonard Blackmer; and Horace who married Lydia, daughter of Ebenezer Hunt. After the death of his first wife, John Pearl married Roxana (Campbell) Smith, widow of Truman Smith, who lived in the vicinity of Higby Hill. She was the grandmother of Laura (Clark) Delemater. The latter was born in Iowa and in 1864, when about seven years old, returned, with her widowed mother, to Pennsylvania. The husband and father had lost

his life in the Civil War. Laura lived with the Pearls and attended school at Lyon's Hollow.

While descending the Pearl Hill one day the horse ran away, throwing John Pearl out of the carriage and he never regained consciousness. When help arrived, Roxana was found leaning against a stump with her husband's head in her lap. The shock caused her to lose her speech and she never spoke above a whisper until shortly before she died.

Phillips

The Phillips family was the first to settle on what became the McClaughrey and later the Sabin farm. Ananias Phillips emigrated in 1824 from Washington Co., N. Y. They were early members of the Methodist church at New Richmond.

The children were:

1. Sybil who married Joseph Clark and had

(a) Silas, born in Richmond Twp., August 6, 1825. Served in Co. F, 83d Pa. Vol. Inf. Married January 29, 1847, Mary Ann Phillips, daughter of Gamaliel Phillips, born Crawford Co., April 19, 1827.

Their children:

George, who died in a Pittsburgh hospital during the Civil War, David Gamaliel, Delbert, Whitely; Jennie m. Flaugh; Gertrude, Rose, and Hale.

(b) Eliza married Dan Tenny. They had Mary, Ella, Clark, who married Ai Hamilton, Hattie, Edie, Fayette and Fred.

(c) Abigail married Lorenzo Platt. They had Frances, Sybil who died in childbirth; Hampson, who was in the Spanish American War, and Charlie.

(d) John Married Fanny Smith, daughter of Truman and Roxanna (Campbell) Smith. Their children were Henry Wilson, Eliza Jane, Mary Ellen, Laura Rosalia, Elizabeth Altania, and John Calvin. When Henry Wilson was 8, Eliza Jane 6, and Mary Ellen 4, the John Clark family left Pennsylvania in May and in September reached Iowa where they settled. John Clark was a blacksmith and worked his way westward. An Alfred Phillips accompanied the family to Iowa. It is not known if he was related, or what became of him. During the War between the States John Clark was in Louisiana where he sickened and died. His widow and some of her children returned to Richmond Township in 1864. She married Myron Smith, a widower with two sons and a veteran of the Civil War. They resided south of Guys Mills. Myron Smith's step-daughter, Laura, said of him: "A better man never lived."

(e) Jeremiah, born Richmond Twonship May 22, 1831, did not marry. He was a veteran of the Civil War, serving in Co. H, 150th Pa. Vol. Inf. He courted the widow Mary Jane Lyon but she refused him, telling him she would not marry the best man God ever made.

2. Roswell was illiterate. He died unmarried.

3. Ananias married Julia Gale, and aunt of Helen Danforth Cannon. The Gales were engaged in the marble business in Cleveland and quite prosperous. The Ananias Phillips family lived just west of the cemetery at New

Richmond. They had:

(a) Noah, died unmarried. During an illness he requested the family Bible removed and destroyed the family record.

(b) Arthur married Isadora, daughter of John Willey. Arthur walked daily from New Richmond to Townville to attend school.

(c) John married Clara Manroos from Mill Village.

(d) Mary born New Richmond, July 1, 1860, married September 15, 1880 Perry A. Oakes. Albert and Laura (Clark) Delemater served as their attendants. Mrs. Oakes died Mt. Jewett, April 25, 1937.

(e) Martin never married.

4. Prudenia never married. She knit many stockings for the Cannon children.

5. Charlie was a minister.

John Clark's brother-in-law, Ira Smith, accompanied them to Iowa. While crossing the Mississippi, the passengers were urged by the captain of the boat to place their valuables in the ship's safe for safekeeping. John Clark complied but Ira Smith refused. His money was stolen so he was obliged to leave the Clark party at Clinton, Iowa.

Pratt

The ancestor of the Pratt family in southern Richmond Township was John Pratt who with his wife, Rebecca Washburn, came in 1810 from Norwich, Mass., to Mead Township. Rebecca died October, 1823, and as his second wife John Pratt married Lydia Luther.* John Pratt died February 25, 1831, at the age of 44 years. He was killed by a limb falling from a tree. John and both his wives are buried in the Hatch cemetery. John owned various parcels of land in both Mead and Richmond Townships.

John and Rebecca Pratt were the parents of several children:

Edward married Belinda Davison and after his death she married Archibald Keep and resided between Hickory Corners and Guys Mills.

David married Lydia Alvira Davison. He remained in the vicinity of Delemater's corner.

Lucy married Andrew Sterling.

Susan married Chauncey Walker.

*John and Lydia (Luther) Pratt had John who married Salome Foy, and Laura C., born December 30, 1824, who married James Wilson.

Lovica Adelia, who married Riley Carpenter and resided two miles west of Townsville

Martin married Hettie Ann Reeder and resided at Edinboro

Henry who married Sarah Virginia Howard, and who was the father of Mary Rosella, Lavern, Floyd, Herbert Wilson, Eugene and DeEtta.

Several of these families remained in the vicinity of Lyon's Hollow. David, the second son, born September 13, 1814, and died February 22, 1890. In 1839, he married Lydia Alvira Davison, daughter of Nathaniel and Amy (Giles) Davison. Lydia Alvira Davison's line was Nathaniel (6) John (5) Zephaniah (4) Thomas (4) Thomas (2) Daniel (1). The Davisons were also a Richmond Township family. David Pratt settled on the farm south of the Delemater Stand and here his children were raised. While their log house was being built, the David Pratts stayed at the Sylvester Hays home. Their

oldest child Silas Squire, was born at the home of his grandparents. James was born in the log house and the rest of the children in the frame house between Delematers and the Hayes. After the death of his wife, November 25, 1882, David Pratt divided his property among the children and lived among them until his death, February 22, 1890.

David Pratt's children were:

Silas, who married Sarah Minerva Burdick.

James Wellington married, first, Susan Church and second, Alice (Ongley) Morgan.

Sarah Etta married Lewis Davison.

Helen Maria married James Ongley.

Almond married Marinda Foy and second, Candice Cummings.

Milford Grant married Catherine Emma Porter and lived on the corner south of his father's place.

Ella died in babyhood.

Della married Noble Geer.

Cora Alzina married Robert Shorts, son of Aaron the shoemaker at Lyon's Hollow.

After the death of John Pratt, his widow, Lydia Luther Pratt, married Mr. Woodcock. They had a child Elsie born November 12, 1837 and died December 9, 1867. Elsie married Henry Mott of Lyon's Hollow. Henry Mott was unkind to his wife and finally left her. Her half-sister, Laura (Pratt) Wilson, took her and her two little boys, Wilbur and Henry Ward Beecher, and cared for them. Elsie's mind became deranged and it was necessary to take her away from her children. She died in the County Home and Laura Wilson raised the boys.

Poinsett

Little is known of this family except the numerous land transfers. Thomas G. and Rosina Poinsett were living on tract 1,445 which later became the Davison place. They had a daughter Elvira who died here in young womanhood. The fact of her having planted a hickory nut which grew into a tree in the meadow has been handed down from one tenant to another even to the present day. In 1852 the Poinsetts sold this land to Emma Parks.

August 1848, Ephraim Blackmer sold land in lot 1,464 to Thomas Poinsett. April 1854, John Reynolds to Thomas C. Poinsett of Richmond for \$150, 36 acres N. W. part of tract 1,445, right reserved by grantor for benefit of Jonathan Collom to submerge portion not to exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres by damming for mill purposes. July 21, 1833, Poinsett conveyed 1 A. to Ebenezer Hathaway.

Cyntha Present was in the Lyon's Hollow church in 1867.

Radle

South of the Phalanx farm on the road leading to Guy's Mills, was the home of James Radle. His grandfather, Michael Radle, a German, came

from Philadelphia in 1806, and settled just north of the Radle Cemetery of the present. When Ebenezer Hunt settled at Lyon's Hollow in 1817, Michael Radle was his nearest neighbor. Michael Radle died November 10, 1830, aged 72 years, 9 months and 6 days.

William, son of Michael Radle was born December 21, 1794, and died September 3, 1846. He served in the War of 1812. On February 10, 1820, he married Nancy Thurston who was born April 26, 1800.

Their children:

David M. born May 20, 1822, died October 25, 1908. Served in Civil War.

Catherine C. born September 20, 1823

Esther T. born June 7, 1826

Tabitha J. born May 20, 1828, married Luke Barlow. They had two sons: Joseph and Ambrose.

William H. born April 24, 1830, died 1881. Served in Civil War

James Taylor born March 12 1833, died May 2, 1923, married first Rhoda Hall, daughter of Leonard Hall, the first settler at Hickory Corners; married 2nd, Anna McElhanny, daughter of John and Martha (Garwood) McElhanny, at that time owners of the Phalanx farm.

Sarah J. born January 21, 1835.

Ruben A. born July 27, 1837, died October 7, 1914.

Freeman Terrill born February 11, 1842, died December 21, 1926, married 1st, January 10, 1866, Sarah A. McFadden; 2nd, Erie, Pa., March 1, 1897, Rebecca Eleanor Bidwell, born December 22, 1854, died April 30, 1934, daughter of Russell and Elizabeth (Smith) Bidwell of Little Cooley.

J. N. Radle born January 28, 1845, died December 25, 1927, Chicago. Mrs. John Radle died September 8, 1921.

William Radle died when the family was young and David Radle shouldered the responsibility of a father. Nancy (Thurston) Radle married 2nd a man named Moore who sometimes preached at the Phalanx meeting house.

James T. Radle bought his farm in tract 1,465 on January 20, 1869, for \$800 from Leonard Hall. The land of W. Crandall farm was on the north and the deed was written by E. Spring, J. P.

Robbins

John Robbins brought his family from Allegheny County, New York, in 1836. Their home was the first place north of the cemetery. This was a part of the land taken up by Jasper Lyon and transferred by him to his son John who sold it to Mr. Robbins. He was called Uncle Johnny by all the neighborhood.

Mrs. Robbins was Electa Warner, one of the family of fifteen children of Richard Warner of Pitcher, N. Y. John Robbins died March 13, 1877, in his 78th year. Electa born October 5, 1807, died August 14,

1863. They are buried at Blooming Valley.

The Robbins children were:

Edwin born March 6, 1831.

Helen married Dick, son of John Fross. Helen Robbins was one of the early teachers of the Hollow.

Martha married Charles, son of Osmon Stuart. She died in 1936.

Louisa born December 2, 1829, Allegheny County, N. Y. She taught at least two terms of school. April 17, 1850, she married Columbus Hatch. Early in the 80's they removed to Wisconsin. She also lived in South Dakota. She died December 6, 1922.

Lucy and Lucia born October 17, 1835; Lucy died August 25, 1857.

Mary born January 6, 1840, died May 11, 1855.

Mariah born January 2, 1844 married Jacob Braymer. Their daughter Sarah was born at Wayland. The family then moved to what is now the home of Clarence Waid and here the younger children were born. I think this place was owned by Jane Davison. She was a charter member of the Methodist Church at Guy's Mills. She was not a close relative of the James Davison family.

Sanderson

The Sanderson family moved to Lyon's Hollow in 1873. They bought five acres from Allen Ellison and the remainder from an oil company and set about making a homestead on the road leading to the locality called Shortstown.

John Sanderson was born October 29, 1835, Genesee County, N. Y., son of Nelson and Betsy Louisa Sanderson. Nelson was a native of Vermont and his wife, of New York. The family came to Woodcock Township in 1846. John Sanderson served in Co. B, 12th Pa. Vol. Cavalry. He was taken prisoner and confined in the dreadful Andersonville and Florence prisons. In Steuben Township, October, 1859, he married Ellen, daughter of Nelson and Mary (Perrington) Odell. She was raised at Cuba, N. Y. Their children were: Ada, William, Mary and Virgil.

Near the Sanderson house is a large boulder, hollowed out in such manner as to suggest its use as an Indian mill.

Sellew

The Sellew family lived on the road leading from Jesse Winans north to David Hunts. This farm may have been previously occupied by family named Nichols. This is the farm where Earl Ingraham now resides. Chauncey B. Sellew was a native of East Hartford, Conn., a brother of Elisha Woolcott Sellew who married Elizabeth Town, a daughter of Noah Town, founder of Townville. Chauncey's wife was dead and his family consisted of a son Sylvester and his three daughters: Helen, Eva, and Caddie. For his second wife, Chauncey married the widow of James Wygant of Blooming Valley. After her death the Sellews had a sale and the amount of worn wearing apparel offered for sale was a great surprise to

the buyers. At this time Mr. Sellew lived at the Valley, in the Wygant house, now occupied by Vivians.

Mr. Sellew always wore a plug hat. He was a well educated and intelligent man whose abnormal absent mindedness was the subject of great amusement to all the countryside. He would hitch up his horse for a drive and then start off leaving it tied near the house. When calling at the home of an acquaintance he was apt to leave his horse and start home on foot. He sold farm produce in Titusville. One day he started for town with a load and got all the way to Townville when he realized he had forgotten some needed articles. Hitching his horse to a fence, he returned home on foot and secured the needed article. He continued on foot nearly to Townville. He met an acquaintance who inquired where he was going. Upon being informed, he asked Mr. Sellew where his horse was. Then Mr. Sellew recollected that his horse was tied to the fence some distance in the rear.

He would drive to church at Lyon's Hollow with a rear buggy wheel on the front and a front wheel on the rear of his vehicle. He knew something was wrong but did not know what it was. Once he went to Carr's with his trousers on rear end to.

Mr. Sellew decided to follow the example of his neighbors and make maple syrup. He tapped every tree he came to. When asked how the sap was running, he replied that some trees ran good and others did not run at all. When asked how he liked to make syrup, he replied that he guessed he'd work at it all summer. The business must have been as little understood by him as by a family who lived in the neighborhood for a short time some years later. These people thought all that was necessary was to tap any tree and the finished syrup would come gushing out.

Sylvester Sellew was a large awkward boy during adolescence. He taught school at Teepleville and later became a physician. He practiced successfully at Cambridge Spring and at Oil City, where he died by drowning.

Eva taught school at various places in the county and finally went to Knoxville, Tenn., where she taught a number of years and then married a Mr. French. Helen married a minister by the name of Harris.

Caddie married Finley Lyon, son of Oren. They lived east of New Richmond. Both were musicians and they conducted singing schools throughout the county.

Shorts

The large Shorts family of Lyon's Hollow was founded by Robert Shorts, a native of Ohio. He married Jemima, a sister of Jesse Winans. They were the parents of twenty-two children, fourteen of which grew up to marry and raise families. Robert settled on the farm where Will Sanderson now lives and here some of the children were born. Robert died September 1, 1879, aged 76. Jemima died November 14, 1896, aged 94. They are buried at Lyon's Hollow.

The Shorts children:

Aaron, the oldest, Lyon's Hollow shoemaker, resided near the top of Flint Hill. He married Clara and had a large family, including Mimma L. born Lyon's Hollow March 25, 1861, married New Richmond February 25, 1877, David N. Daniels; James J.; Robert J.; Henry, etc.

Jacob.

Robert.

James, whose death was the first break in the family. He was instantly killed in an accident at an oil well.

William.

Thomas Jefferson, 1841 - 1929. Served as private in Co. C, 150th Reg't. Married Lucinda Bossard of Woodcock, 1848 - Had a large family including Nettie, Grant, Jolly, Christopher, Richard, Mont, Duff.

Louisa, married - McFadden first; second, Daniel Cragler.

Jemima, married Jacob Stull.

Mary Ann born February 20, 1831, in Ohio. She married Joseph Lingo, the son of Henry and Louisa Lingo, natives of Ohio. They settled on what we call the Walter Holmes place. After their marriage Joseph and Ann returned to their native Ohio for a time, and then bought the place where Joe Carpenter lives from James McFadden. Joseph Lingo had brother John Calvin and sisters Samantha and Clara.

Elizabeth, married Vert Odell; children: Sherman, Lee, Jeff and Hattie.

Sarah married a Terrill - Thomas Terrill.

Clara married a Stull.

Katherine married John Shorts.

George Washington, the youngest of the twenty two, died February 23, 1921, aged 73.

The John Shorts lived on what we know as the Jeff Shorts place; he was a native of Venango County and a cousin of the children of Robert Shorts. He served in Co. C, 150th Reg't. and died October 15, 1892. Buried Lyon's Hollow.

Stuart

Osmon Stuart and wife Caroline Farwell came from Vermont and settled down over the hill near where Port Roswell's barn now stands. They were charter members of the Baptist church here. Their children were born in Richmond.

Don Fernando born 1839, died August 7, 1919, married Casondania, who died May 4, 1889, aged 41 years, 1 month, 29 days, daughter of Thomas and Mary Jane (Baugher) Lyon; second wife, Rhoda Lester, widow of Thomas.

Caroline born 1846, died 1905, married James Plaw born 1836, died 1906. They conducted a store in Meadville; no children; buried at Lyon's Hollow.

Mary married Wesley Baker.

Charles married Martha Robbins, daughter of John and Electa (Warner) Robbins. Martha died 1936.

Merritt born 1835, died 1912, married Elizabeth Hammond, born 1845, died 1926. Elizabeth was a daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Smith) Lucy married John Sayre. (Hammond). Franklin died of pneumonia March 3, 1865, while in the army.

Sybrant

There were numerous Sybrant families in the neighborhood. Samuel Sybrant lived on the farm now owned by Joe Waid. He was born July 9, 1818 and died February 3, 1894. Margaret, his wife, was born April 22, 1820, and died April 20, 1914. Their children were John; Walter who married Nell Falkinburg; Josephine who married Norman Childs; Emma married first, Chamberlain; 2nd Fred Falkinburg.

Oscar Sybrant, in the 1880's, was living in a house across from the mill pond on the road leading up Pearl Hill. He had a large family; four children - Alice, Hattie, Frank and Stella by his first wife, and at least six - May, Fred, Mina, Herb, Johnny and Blaine by the second wife. He operated a mill for a time. The house is now the upright part of the house at the foot of Flint Hill.

George Sybrant married Betsy, daughter of Jasper and Fanny (Bishop) Lyon. They had Ebenezer who married Sadie, daughter of David Hunt; Almon LeRoy who married Ella Nodine; and Sam. George Sybrant lived in many places in the community, among them the Rumpus Street farm, the Phalanx farm, the Leffingwell House, which he denuded of cupolas, and the store at Lyon's Hollow.

The farm on the Rumpus Street Road which George Sybrant acquired from the Hathaways is still called the George Sybrant farm. The part which is in tract 1,441 was included in the 80 tracts of land which in 1801 Matthew McConnell, broker of Philadelphia, conveyed to John Ashley, merchant, and Sarah, his wife, of Philadelphia. Consideration \$14,855. These men were merely speculators in western lands and had no interest in them except financially. By July 1, 1833, John Ashley had died and his heirs, his widow and grandchildren, sold their shares to William Walker of Philadelphia. On November 18, 1852, Mr. Walker, through his attorney, John Reynolds, sold for \$125 thirty acres north west part of tract 1,444 to Matthias G. Gleason.

The old Gleason home was at the end of the road leading east past Cutshalls. Matthias G. Gleason was born in 1827 and died in 1897. He joined Co. I, 150th Reg't Pa. Vol. Sept. 4, 1862. Wounded November 1, 1864. Was mustered out with the company June 23, 1865. His wife, Phoebe A., born 1829, died 1873. They lie in the cemetery at Lyon's Hollow. The Gleasons occupied a house near the springs at the foot of the lane. I know of no earlier occupation of the land. Probably they also occupied the house near the road about half way between the present barn and the north line of the farm. It was standing about 1865, very small and close to the highway, with a large rosebush at either front corner. There was a dug well nearby. A bunch of iris and the columbines come up every spring. In the rear of the house was a good sized

orchard of peach trees which were still there in 1880.

Matthias and Phoebe Gleason did not trouble at the time to record the fact that on September 3, 1855, for the sum of \$400, they sold the land to Orange Noble and Minerva, his wife. Mr. Noble must have seen in this property and opportunity for gain for he certainly never lived on it. Seven years later the Gleason to Noble deed was recorded at the same time, February 13, 1862, Orange and Minerva Noble sold for \$614 the farm to Ebenezer Hathaway. Possibly the Gleasons had continued to occupy the farm in the interim.

The home of the Sybrants was a pretty place. A row of maples bordered the road on either side. Between them and the house as a row of five pear trees, the most northern of which is now partially alive. The house stood with an end toward the road, and had a sloping roofed addition to the north which housed the kitchen and a bedroom. The building was unpainted, simply boarded up and down and battened. The door, which opened into the kitchen, was toward the north side of the building and reached from the ground by several steps. A walk led to the road, with a deep border of flowers on either side. A picket fence inclosed the yard, which was green and well kept. A door opened to the south from the parlor. People did not have living rooms in those days though this room was lived in. On either side of this south door was a huge clump of peonies and the space around was filled with flowers. George Sybrant was known as a mean man. He was a hard drinker and mistreated his wife. Like her mother, Mrs. Sybrant's mind was not quite normal. Fanny Lyon disliked Sybrant exceedingly and called him "Lord Gulliver" as a term of derision. He had the seemingly paradoxical characteristic of a great love of flowers and planted and tended them around his home.

Thompson

Charles Thompson settled in the pleasant location near the foot of the Pearl Hill where Mrs. Greenleaf now resides. He and his wife Electa lie in unmarked graves in a lot north of the upper drive in the cemetery at Lyon's Hollow. He had sons William, Cassius, and Wesley, and daughters Jane and Lorinda.

William Thompson married Lois, daughter of Ebenezer and Lovina Hunt. They occupied the home farm until the death of William. They, with their child Flora, lie in unmarked graves in the lot with their elders. Their son Horace has a headstone. Their only surviving child, Ora, married first Mel Bailey and 2nd, Pose Pike.

Cassius Thompson was drafted and lies in Arlington.

Wesley Thompson married first - Smith, a sister of Sylvester Smith of Bloomfield Township, and they had one son, Cassius. After her death he married Martha, daughter of Zaccheus Flint and they had Clint and Elmer. Wesley was killed in the Battle of the Wilderness. Their home was the first place south of Donal Childs on the opposite side of the road.

Wesley's widow, Martha, married West Hunt of Tryonville. Wes was a man peculiar in appearance and character. He was about 6½ feet

in height and his feet were enormous. Aaron Shorts, who made his shoes, solemnly declared he had no last large enough for them and was forced to use a stump as a substitute. Shorts had lasts manufactured in Jamestown for his customer's shoes. One day Hunt stopped to inquire if the lasts for his boots had arrived. Shorts replied that the boots were not made but the first sunny day he could last them on a corner of his shop. People were wont to say that when Wes traveled he had to charter an extra car in which to transport his feet. Hunt was fond of telling in what high esteem he had been held in his former place of residence. He said when he decided to remove to Richmond, people turned out with shotguns, tin pans, cow bells, and other noise makers to show their sorrow at his leaving. He emigrated westward.

Jane Thompson married a man named Wales. They were in prosperous circumstances and resided in Corry.

Lorinda Thompson married Chauncey M. Rumsey and they lived where Bert Cannon now resides. Chauncey Rumsey was born February 20, 1832, and served in the Civil War. His mother became the second wife of Hollis Hull. Lorinda (Thompson) Rumsey was born November 7, 1834, and died March 3, 1894. The Rumseys had one child, Alice. She married Frank, son of Caroline (Cannon) Smith. They resided in South America. He died on the ship returning to the United States and she concealed the fact until the ship docked so his body would not be buried at sea. She married, second, Damon Johnson.

Ward

Abraham Ward was born May 22, 1818, in Cussewago Township. In 1855 he came to Richmond and bought the fifty acres farm from Abel Cross. His parents, William Ward born April 28, 1790, died March 25, 1873, and Betsy (Lanphir) Ward also resided in Richmond for they are buried in the cemetery at New Richmond. He bought and cleared various pieces of land which he added to his farm. In 1856 he married Maria Bradford who died in 1863. Another headstone reads: "Mary Miller, wife of Abraham Ward, December 13, 1812, December 26, 1886," This wife was Irish with a distinctive speech. As Si Glenn once remarked, "Abraham Ward's wife is a Dutchman." One day they drove through Lyon's Hollow in a two seated conveyance. Mr. Ward sat on the front seat with his pipe in his mouth and his whip supported by his shoulder. Mrs. Ward sat on the rear seat. As the buggy reached the approach to the bridge, the rear seat fell out and Mrs. Ward with it. Unaware of the accident, Mr. Ward drove on. Mrs. Ward picked herself up and called, "Abraham, Abraham, I fell aout behind."

When at a picnic or other gathering, Mrs. Ward liked to carry home tidbits for later consumption. Even pieces of frosted cake found their way into her capacious pocket.

Abraham Ward was a shoemaker. He would go from one home to another to cobble shoes for the entire family.

Abraham Ward had two children: Lucinda married John Bush,

thought to be a son of Aaron. She had a daughter Lucinda.

Abraham's son William, born 1853, died 1918, married Ollie, daughter of Eli Childs, born 1859, died 1928.

Willey

Joseph Miller from Washington County, New York, was an early settler of Lyon's Hollow. He and his wife Minerva lived just east of the corner, where Ora Willey now resides. April 7, 1831, Jasper Lyon and wife Fanny, for the sum of \$120, conveyed three acres of land in lot 1,442 to Joseph and Minerva Miller. Minerva's maiden name was Childs, a sister of Donal Childs. Some say Eunice Mason, wife of Nathan, who died December 29, 1853, aged 71 years, and who was a charter member of the church, was her mother. Joseph Miller died February 13, 1844, aged 46 years. He had a sister Nancy. She married a George and by him had Sarah Maria who came to Richmond as the wife of John Fross, and a son William. Nancy married second - Roberts and had Ann who became the wife of John Willey, and Lucinda who married John Wycuff, both families residing at Lyon's Hollow. After the death of Roberts, Nancy married James Green, Sr. They had Mary, Candace and John.

After a brief period of mourning for Joseph, Minerva had a vision in which she said, "The Lord to take my affections off from Joseph and place them upon James." This she did, James succumbed, and the wedding followed.

This James was James Willey, born in Massachusetts October 1, 1797. He was an early settler of Rockdale Township. Tradition says he went into the state of Ohio to work, met and married in 1820 Sarah (Sally) Custer and brought his bride to Rockdale on horseback. Sally (Custer) Willey was born June 21, 1801 and died January 1, 1844, leaving a family of eight children.

Coming to Lyon's Hollow, James bought a portion of tract 1,443. This tract was another Revolutionary land grant. Patent dated March 1, 1781, consideration of services rendered by Henry Stomelk in the late army of the United States conveys land lying in the County of Westmoreland, in the district of Donation Lands, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a cherry tree the numbered corner and running east by lot No. 1,442, 261 perches to a Beech tree, thence south by Lot No. 1,428, 130 perches to a Chestnut, thence west by lot No. 1,444, 261 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 200 acres with allowance for roads, etc. September 9, 1792, Henry Stomelk and Barbara Stomelk, his wife, to John Eckman. Consideration of the services rendered in the late army of the United States and also 9 lbs. and 15 shillings.

November 5, 1800, consideration \$600, John Eckman to Daniel Eckman. May 30, 1805, consideration \$300 Daniel Eckman to George Lefever. George Lefever, Pennsburg Township, Cumberland County, Pa., died September 18, 1828, his heirs gave power of attorney to Adam Lefever,

Esq. of Crawford County. June 12, 1838, consideration \$490.42, Adam Lefever as attorney conveyed the property to James Miller. James Miller was a brother of Joseph. He later lived at Salamanca, N. Y. His son Russell married a half sister of Ann Roberts, wife of John Willey. The Russell Millers went west.

July 12, 1845, James Miller and Eliza M. Miller, his wife, to James Willey, consideration \$500. James Willey for \$35 sold 6 acres from the northwest part of the lot to Warren D. Bradford, January 30, 1847.

Though Minerva had no objections to bestowing her heart and hand upon James, she wished to continue as guardian of her worldly goods. June 10, 1844, an agreement was made between James Willey and Minerva Miller. Whereas a marriage is intended to be shortly had and solemnized, James Willey agrees not to intermeddle with or have any right, title or interest, either in law or equity, as to rents, issues, or land which Minerva owns and where she now resides, her two horses, seven cows, flock of sheep, yoke of steers, seven or eight head of young cattle, fifteen to thirty hives of bees, poultry, farming utensils and household furniture, wagon, carriage, or debts due her.

Minerva was of the stuff of a Mussolini. During their later years, Uncle Jimmy and Aunt Minerva, as everyone called them, occupied the west end of the present Willey homestead. Josiah Willey and his family lived in the eastern part and look after the old people. They bore patiently with Aunt Minerva's constant queriousness and complaint. She died March 26, 1892, aged 91 years. She was nearly blind but she plied her needle diligently, her chief production being "housewives" or "huz-zies" as they were called, which she gave away. She could not see to thread a needle so the school children would often go to call on her and thread up a quantity against her need. When the children went to the spring for water, she would call them to the window of her bedroom for a chat and dispense maple sugar or candy, a supply of which she kept in the cupboard in the corner of her sitting room. Aunt Minerva always wore a string of gold beads, an unusual adornment in the community.

Though some of the Willey children were grown when their father married Minerva, she kept them well in hand. Food containers were prepared so she was able to tell if a step-child had had a bit during her absence. Once she and Uncle Jimmy went away and the children prepared a good dinner of chicken and fixings. They saw the oldsters returning early, and raising a board of the floor, they emptied the good food underneath in fear of what would happen had Minerva caught them eating.

At another time the children soaked and cooked a kettle of dried blackberries but before they could be eaten, the spied Minerva descending Bradford Hill. Hi Carr, of the prodigious appetite, happened to be calling at the time and he devoured the steaming contents of the kettle before Minerva reached the scene.

In 1844 James Willey joined the church on letter of recommendation

from the Frewill Baptist Church of LeBoeuf Township. Uncle Jimmie what is called a poor manager. He was a mill wright and sawyer. He would work for a while and then quit and go hunting.

He lived to a ripe old age. One of his eccentricities in his senility was his reference to his small witticisms as his "little jokies." Once he was visting the Chapins and pancakes were served. Helping himself, his fork tore the tender cake. He said, "These pancakes are rotten." Then fearing he had offended his hostess, he added, "Now, Rhoda, you must forgive my little jokie."

A traveling salesman convinced him that a fortune was to be made making wine from wineplant or rhubarb. Uncle Jimmie bought a thousand plants and set out the field between the buildings and the road leading north. Unfortunately for his dreams of wealth, he found that the sugar needed more than ate up any profit to be made from the wine. So he plowed up the entire field in disgust. Another agent induced him to invest in a machine which he claimed would locate the presence of gold or silver ore. He hired men to dig in various places which the machine indicated but there was nothing found more valuable than the gravel.

The children of James Willey were:

Mary Ann, born February 21, 1822, married first Elias Burdick and 2nd Mr. Bemus.

Isaac, born December 10, 1823. He married Debbie Morton and lived on the townline road in Rockdale. Was swept from a raft while on a trip to Pittsburgh.

John, born June 13, 1826.. John Willey came from the MacKay Hill place to Lyon's Hollow to assist his father. Ann Roberts was staying with her uncle and his wife, Joseph and Minerva Miller. Ann later returned to her home on Lake Champlain. John journeyed there and returned, bringing Ann as his bride. The journey by boat on Lake Ontario was a trip never forgotten. A violent storm came up and the frightened, seasick passengers were herded into the hold.

Ann (Roberts) Willey died when her children were young. John married again, a good and able woman who had had two husbands, Gilbert and Crocker. The Crocker family had had smallpox and all their belongings had been burned. John's third wife was Gustie Lord. John called all his wives Ann. He always resided on the farm adjoining on the north that of his father. This was probably part of James' farm for October 22, 1847, James Willey conveyed land in Richmond to John Willey.

Philenia born October 15, 1833. She was mentally deficient. She could be trusted to wash only unbreakable household utensils. She went after blackberries one day and ate heartily of the fruit. She was taken ill that night and passed away. Likely now the illness would be diagnosed as acute appendicitis.

Betsy Ann, born 1835, married Isaac Sayre as his first wife. Her death is recorded March 25, 1863, in records of Lyon's Hollow church.

Sarah, born 1837, married William Sayre, a brother of Isaac.

Josiah, born August 13, 1830, married January 4, 1856, Mary E. Glenn, born February 25, 1840, a daughter of Simon and Barbara (Rickard) Glenn. Josiah served 23 months in the Civil War. Mary was living on the George Bently farm at the time and endured great hardship caring for her three children.

James, born October 5, 1839, died at Belle Plain, Va., April 10, 1863. His comrades wrote home concerning his death: Amasa Hotchkiss wrote: "Poor James Willey is dead. He died on the 10th of April. He was taken to the Brigade Hospital on the 29th or 30th of March. He got so he could go out of doors and bid fare to get well but his trouble is over and we hope he rest with those that have gone before him. There were but few who thought this would be the case two months ago but Heaven knows its own and when he who knows all things calls us, we must go whether prepared or unprepared. When we have these things enforced upon our minds and see where most are all unprepared, then we see the dark cloud before us. I had begun to think that my heart had become so hard that death could not make any change in my mind but it broke my deluded mind and tears were enforced down my cheek to think that most all the friend I had here had gone to his long home." Another comrade wrote: "James Willey is dead. He died the 10th of this month at half past 11 o'clock and was buried on the 11th at 10 o'clock. He had got so well he could walk and then he had to go to the Division hospital and it was too much for him. He was taken worse and then he was taken with a fever and he did not have good care and he died but he is out of his misery now. He was so poor that any one would not know him only by his whiskers. He is buried the best of any that has been buried here. Oscar Looker is getting better. The doctor says there is some hope of him now. He has been so low that we expected he would not live at all."

Winans

The large Wynans family was at Lyon's Hollow at an early date. Jesse Winans was born in Portage Co., Ohio, the son of Jacob and Catherine Winans, natives of eastern Pennsylvania. Jesse Winans came to Richmond in 1839, following his marriage, and bought the farm just east of the Hollow where he died January 13, 1883, aged 70 years. His wife Rachel died August 18, 1900, aged 83. His land comprised quite a tract of wooded acres which later was divided to form several farms. After paying for the land he had just 72¢ in the world. He built a log cabin, and some time later, after clearing the land, the big frame house was erected.

Jesse Winans pursued his trade of carpenter and joiner and his sons operated the farm. Six sons went to fight for the Union and only three returned. The war diary of Corporal William Seeley records: "David W. Winans was killed at Hanover, Maryland on the 29th of June in a cavalry charge with the rebels and was buried by our own men." James H. Winans, Corp. Co. C, 150th Reg't. was captured with others of his company at Gettysburg. He died in Andersonville Prison, May 26, 1864.

Jason was killed in action.

Chadwicke survived the war.

John broke his leg before reaching the battlefield and was sent home.

Samuel, born 1834, died 1917, served as a flag bearer. His second wife was Nancy and they had three children: Rose, who married a Sayre, and second Henry Buckley; Violet married Judd Drake; Victor who married Katherine.

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